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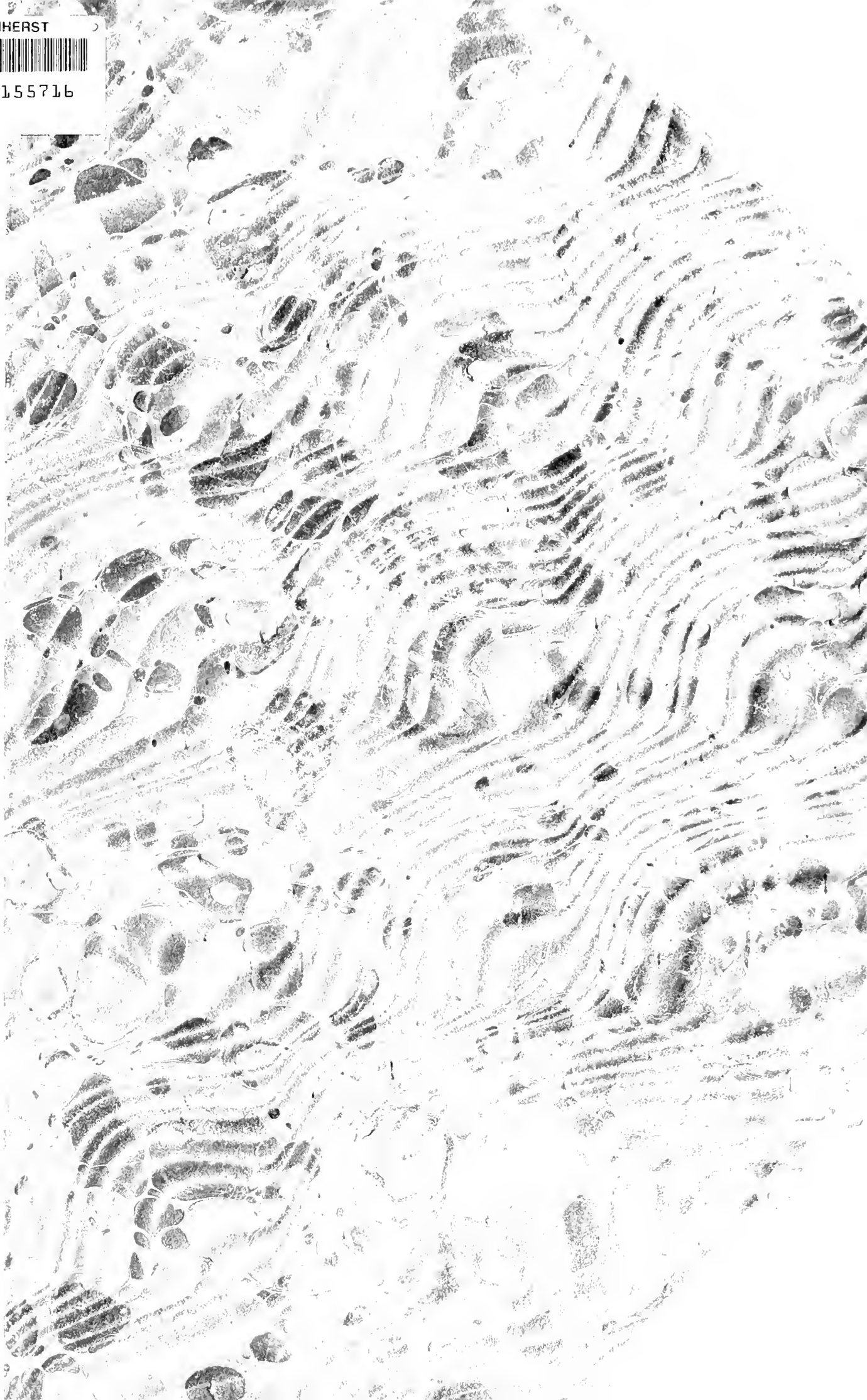

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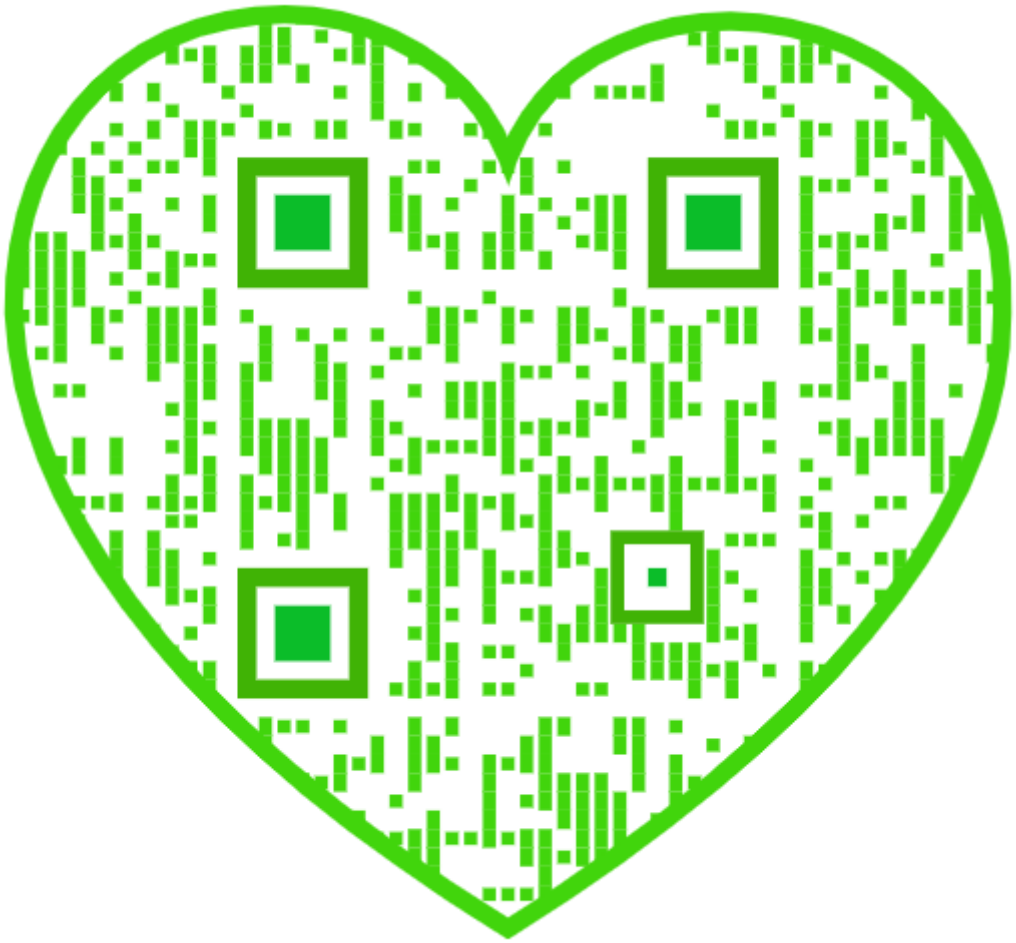

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The New England Tobacco Grower

VOL. IV. No. 1 HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, SEPTEMBER, 1903 $1.00 A YEAR

The Broadleaf Demand: a Feature of 1903

CONNECTICUT broadleaf is the center of interest in the domestic leaf market today, both the 1902 crop which is moving from warehouse to factory, and the 1903 crop moving from field to shed. The buyers are in eager competition for the new crop, and growers willing to sell in the field are finding it easy to do so. While the old broadleaf towns are the ones chiefly concerned, the situation is no less interesting to the growers in general, as indicating the scarcity of leaf in the market, and the growers of Havana seed are sharing the satisfaction.

No less than a dozen buyers, or their representatives, have put in a very busy two weeks visiting the section "east of the river," and competing with each other for certain crops. And the prices that are being offered are such as will bring gladness to the heart of any grower who is fortunate enough to be growing broadleaf this season. Prices ranging from 25 to 30 cents a pound, assorted, are being offered and some of them are being accepted, and as a prominent grower remarked to the writer, "any grower who is willing to accept 25 cents a pound for his tobacco can get it and no questions asked."

Notwithstanding that these prices are being offered, some of the growers steadfastly refuse to accept them believing that if prices are as good as this now, there can be no harm in waiting a while before selling; the wisdom of this move can better be determined later.

The following is a list of sales made to date: H. M. Pitkin sold two acres at 24 cents through. Spencer Burnham sold seven acres at 25 cents through to Taylor & Son of Westfield, Albert Long sold eight acres to the same dealers at 25 cents. Thomas Murray sold seven acres at 27½ cents. J. E. Lathrop sold 30 acres to W. L. Huntting & Co., East Hartford, at 27 cents. Mrs. L. Lalley sold nine acres at 25 cents. Malone Brothers, eight acres to L. B. Haas, Hartford, at 28 cents. J. L. Newton sold 35 acres to Huntting & Co. at 30 cents. Frank Prior sold six acres to Huntting & Co. at 30 cents. Nathaniel Jones sold ten acres at a price reported about 35 cents and W. F. Andross sold five acres to Sutter Brothers at 25 cents through. All these sales are made with the understanding that the grower assorts his own crop.

A prominent grower in East Hartford, when asked his opinion as to the future of broadleaf said, "Broadleaf is a very scarce article on the market at present, in fact the market is bare of that type of tobacco and with the 1903 crop short, as it is sure to be, I feel safe in saying that the grower who raises broadleaf in 1904 will realize even more on it than he does this season, and further, I believe that this kind of tobacco will be the proper type to raise for some time to come, or until something is grown to take its place. The demand seems certain to continue and the growers should meet it."

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Enfield

Cutting commenced August 25. There is no rust and the appearance of the crop is good. No sales made of new tobacco yet.

Walter B. Sheldon made a sale of 50 cases of 1902 crop; price not stated.

It is hard to get help for harvesting. G. S. Parsons and I spent a day recently over in Tolland County looking for help. We found but one man that we could get.

The crop is sounder than any for the past five years.

Joseph Watson, Carson & Alden, G. S. Parsons, Welch Brothers, John Carson, Clark & Lewis, and A. H. Potter have as big tobacco as is grown any year. These crops are all in School District No. 12. P.

Suffield, River Street

Cutting began here August 18. The tobacco is sound and of fair growth. At this writing the crop is a few days earlier than that of 1902. Some pieces have a few foxtails. The crop is not up to last year's as regards growth, but is free from worm holes and flea bites. This is the soundest crop that has been raised in years. The quality can better be determined after curing.
W. E. B.

Crop Conditions

The Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, prepared the following table of tobacco crop conditions up to August 1:

	July 1, 1903.	Aug. 1, 1903.	Aug. 1, 1902.
New Hampshire.	90	95	104
Vermont	93	93	.
Massachusetts	95	84	86
Connecticut	95	90	90
New York	93	93	87
Pennsylvania	93	96	94
Maryland	90	84	88
Virginia	84	81	77
North Carolina	82	82	85
South Carolina	88	84	91
Georgia	88	96	76
Florida	93	90	73
Alabama	95	92	59
Mississippi	88	91	64
Louisiana	90	95	73
Texas	95	92	73
Arkansas	85	84	91
Tennessee	87	86	74
West Virginia	83	89	90
Kentucky	84	80	77
Ohio	87	85	91
Michigan	86	86	..
Indiana	85	84	90
Illinois	91	87	92
Wisconsin	91	94	98
Iowa	..	..	100
Missouri	86	85	92
Nebraska	..	..	110
Colorado	..	..	57
Washington	..	..	70
Indian Territory	..	..	75
United States	85.1	82.9	..

Buckland

The 1903 crop, which, aside from the shade-grown raised by the Connecticut Sumatra Tobacco Company, is wholly broadleaf, is about the average as regards size. It is as sound a crop as ever grew, being free from rust and calico.

Growers began harvesting about August 24, which is a week or ten days late. There are no recent sales of old or new tobacco. O. W.

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800 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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HARTFORD, CONN.

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, SEPTEMBER, 1903

Time of Harvest

Reports on the 1903 Crop as It Appears in Field and Shed

Westfield

Cutting in this vicinity was a little earlier than usual. Sanford & Son were the first to cut, beginning August 13. Charles Austin and Henry Bosshardt were also among the early ones. The general appearance of the crop is one to be proud of. No better tobacco has been raised in years, if one judges by the general appearance. All the lots have some poor spots, but the large growth and color are extra fine. Selectman Bush, Bert Fowler, L. F. Thayer and K. A. Dearden are among those having fine crops.

No rust to amount to anything. Help is plentiful and the harvesting season for 1903 began in real earnest the week of August 24.

One old time grower said the other day in the writer's hearing: "Well! the crop is looking fine, no worms, no hoppers, no hail, precious little calico, sound as a drum-head and no sweat weather so far. I wonder what those fellows will have to say is the matter with the crop when they come around, in one of those machines that make more noise than a cotton factory, to look at your crop and offer you the price you paid for your fertilizer? I guess this year we've got 'em." All the writer could say was, "Amen."

HILLSIDE.

Simsbury

The harvesting of the 1903 crop of tobacco has commenced, and while the crop as a whole is not so large in growth and leaf as last year, it is sound and free from worms and looks well when hung in the building, and with a favorable season for curing will produce a large per cent. of light wrappers.

There are some very fine crops of tobacco in this town this year. The growth is equal to any of our best years and it is holding its color well. Tobacco this season seems to do best in medium heavy land where the fertilizer can not leach so much as on lighter soil.

There have been two sales of the 1903 crop, that of E. F. St. John to Ariel Mitchelson at 20 cents in the bundle, and that of Erwin Chase to George Mitchelson at p. t., but over 20 cents.

Mapleton

The harvesting of tobacco in this vicinity is later than in former years. Cutting is now under way. The general appearance is fairly good, the leaf is sound but rather undersized, which I suppose is no objection to the manufacturer.

No rust this year, but there are some spotted plants, as there are every year. I think the best use for such plants is to leave them on the field.

Willard Sikes has sold his 1902 crop and one bale of shade-grown Sumatra to Hartford buyers at private terms. Arthur Sikes sold two cases 1902 wrappers to parties from New York; his sale was also at private terms.

There have been plenty of men looking for work in tobacco during the past few weeks. The writer asked one man if he ever helped harvest tobacco. He was honest enough to say that he had not, but had done outside work such as cutting corn. This is a fair sample of what comes along looking for work in tobacco.

On August 24, cutting commenced in earnest. I think all things considered the crop of 1903 will compare favorably with previous crops, as the leaf is free from damage by worms and grasshoppers. The tobacco will be of lighter weight than last year and with favorable curing weather we can expect a good crop. H. D. T.

Feeding Hills

Cutting has begun. The first week of September will probably see the greater part of the 1903 crop in the shed.

There has been no rust to speak of, and tobacco is unusually sound. Most of the fields are uneven, showing the effects of the weather. At the present writing it does not look quite as well as the 1901 and 1902 crops did at the same time of the year. With good weather for cutting and curing 1903 tobacco will make a very good showing after all.

There have been no buyers in this vicinity and no sales have been made of either new or old tobacco.

J. H. C.

New Fairfield

Cutting had not begun here at this writing, August 23. A. C. Bigelow has a small piece ready to cut and his other tobacco has been topped for more than two weeks. David Disbrow, Isaac Knapp, Sam Sanford and Merwin Durgy have nice fields nearly ready to harvest. A. A. Brush has two acres of fine tobacco, all topped, which he will begin cutting in a few days.

There have been no sales of new or old tobacco of late. The tobacco is free from rust this season, also from buyers as yet. When we commence to cut we shall be able to get all the help we want. In my opinion the 1903 crop is as good, if not better, than that of last year before the damp, which continued during the curing process and which we hope will pass us by this year. X.

Avon

Tobacco cutting commenced about the same time this season as last. The 1903 crop is the soundest ever grown in this section.

There have been no sales during the last few weeks. Not much rust, and plenty of help for harvesting. The weather of late has been favorable to the developing and maturing of tobacco, and if we can be favored with good weather for curing I think the 1903 crop will yet prove a paying investment for the growers.

J. W. Alsop has 10 acres of as fine Sumatra as there is in this section of the state. He has already begun stringing the tobacco, throwing out all sand leaves, top leaves, or anything that is small or poor. His crop will be a valuable one when ready for market. P. H. W.

Putney

The growing crop in this vicinity is of good color but of small growth, and although the leaves are of very good size, the plants have shown a tendency to top out low. The weight of the 1903 crop will be very light, weighing not over 1,200 pounds per acre on an average.

The acreage this year in Putney is 40. The acreage in 1902 was 86; the average weight in 1902 being 1,600 pounds to the acre. Cutting began August 17. There are still a number of cases of old tobacco in this town unsold, including 54 cases of the crop of 1900 and 40 cases of 1902. C.

25672

Eastern Hartford County

Fields in Part of the Broadleaf Region Visited by Congressman Henry

CONGRESSMAN E. STEVENS HENRY was the guest of Dairy Commissioner John B. Noble of East Windsor, August 24, and they visited a number of the tobacco farms along the line of the Hartford & Springfield trolley, inspecting the shade-growing plantation of Hon. Lewis Sperry, the farm of Colonel Clapp, retired, a neighbor of Mr. Sperry, Mr. Noble's farm and other places. Mr. Noble is himself growing seven acres of Havana seed this year and already has harvested a considerable part of it. His fine residence on the trolley line was originally built for a hotel by one of the Ellsworths 110 years ago, and in many respects is as it was then. The gentlemen dined at the attractive Saltonstall Inn, formerly the private residence of Mrs. T. S. Grant, recently purchased and outfitted as a wayside inn by John Burnham, and then, taking a carriage, they drove about that region looking over the many fine farms in that vicinity.

It will well repay anyone who is interested in agricultural matters or in the evolution of country life in Connecticut to take the trip along the trolley line between this city and Thompsonville. Such a journey will reveal some of the finest rural residences hereabouts and at the same time show the magnitude and importance of the tobacco-growing interests. The part of the state covered by such a trip has been especially fortunate with its tobacco this year. The few plants set out very early did not thrive, but practically the whole crop has been a success and the harvesting is under full headway now, though only a relatively small amount is as yet under cover.

On the whole stretch of road it is almost continuous tobacco, spreading out this way and that as corn does beside the track in the western states. In the entire district visible from the cars the only shade-growing apparatus is that of ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry, who has two acres of plants in the rear of his handsome residence. This is in the charge of Edgar and Henry Farnham, experienced tobacco growers. The cutting is now going on and the yield is very satisfactory. Messrs. Farnham are believers in the shade-grown product and say that much of last year's crop was sold and delivered before it was fit for the market and so in its way discredited the industry. They have sold only a part of their crop of 1902, but for that it is understood that they got 82. The entire cost was only about 65 cents and at such a rate there can be no question of the profit. The 1903 leaf is excellent and the first cutting and priming are going on. The leaves are picked separately and laid into baskets, which are dragged to the shed, and there each leaf is strung on a cord, each two leaves back to back, and these are then fastened to laths and hung up. It will take about four primings to finish the field. The yield is about 1,200 pounds, green, to the acre, and this shrinks about 200 pounds in the curing. Mr. Farnham uses cloth bought from Brown, Thomson & Co. and says it looks now as if it would be altogether serviceable another year, and he puts on the land stable manure and Olds & Whipple's fertilizer.

East Hartford farmers and those in the lower part of South Windsor grow Connecticut seedleaf, commonly referred to as "broadleaf." Those farther along grow the Havana seed. The Connecticut leaf is larger, and, as it gets its size, it gets top-heavy and lops over, like an elephant's ear, while the Havana stands right up and grows to its size without bending. The broadleaf is the larger, but the plants have to stand so much farther apart that the Havana yields fully as much to the acre, though its leaves are smaller. Just now there is a lively demand for broadleaf, while no dealings in Havana have yet been reported.

Lester Newton of South Windsor, who has a splendid lot of about forty acres of broadleaf, is understood to have sold it already, getting for it 30 cents a pound, with $3,000 cash down to bind the bargain. The farmers are growing less ready to sell standing tobacco without a guarantee that the buyer will take the goods, when ready for delivery. Frank Prior of South Windsor, who grows about six acres, is said to have sold his for 30 cents in the bundle. There are rumors of numerous other sales and a frequent figure is 25 cents, though a number of farmers are standing out for 30.

Among the fine fields seen from the cars are those of Dan Driscoll, Willard Burnham, Alfred Kilburn, William Andross and William Ackley of East Hartford, Dennis Reardon, John Helm, William Jennings, Harry Powers, Leroy Brown, Dwight Farnham, John Driscoll, John Oliver and Nathaniel Jones, Sam Newberry, Walter Newberry and Oliver Pelton of South Windsor, and Edward J. Welles, J. B. Noble, Henry Osborn, H. M. Bancroft, John Caulfield, Henry Carroll, Collins Hudson, Lemuel Stoughton, the Daly family, George Ellis, Frank Thompson, and William, John and E. F. Thompson and Wilson Lord of East Windsor.

A noticeable feature of such a trip is the attractiveness of the homes along the route. The lawnmower has been there and done its civilizing work. It is to a residence what a razor is to its owner. It smooths and cleans and makes one of the most noticeable of changes in appearance. With the improvement of the lawns there has come in naturally a greater attention to flowers, and about almost every house there are fine flowerbeds and brilliant colors. Another element of beauty in the section referred to is the trees. These, especially the elms, are magnificent, arching across the street and in their perfect shape showing the grace and dignity and symmetry of the finest specimens of their kind. The ride takes one through old Enfield street, which itself is worth the whole trip, with its stately residences, its beautiful trees and the wide and charming outlook from its commanding elevation.—Hartford Courant.

Westfield

John Fowler, on his farm in the South Meadow, has successfully raised 15 acres of tobacco this year, and in addition 15 acres of field corn and 10 acres of sweet corn; three acres of tomatoes; five acres of cabbages, early and late; two acres of beets; one-half acre of carrots; one-half acre of parsnips; one acre of onions; one acre of lettuce; four acres of celery; one acre of beans of different varieties. There are about 25 acres devoted to market gardening and an equal area given over to the heavier crops.

An interesting feature of the market garden, which extends as far as the eye can reach, is the tomato vineyard where the long rows of vines are trained to poles set in the ground after the manner of those for pole beans. The tomatoes are yielding heavily and are a fine sight as they hang upon the vines. Mr. Fowler has been fortunate in maturing his tomatoes early and getting them into the markets considerably in advance of the average. A low section of ground, once the bed of a swamp, has been reclaimed, and furnishes just the soil for celery culture, and a large tract is given to this very popular product. In addition to the large business in market gardening, Mr. Fowler conducts an extensive milk and cream route.

The South Meadow lies in the southeasterly corner of the Woronoco Valley, the tract being bounded on the south and east by Little River and extending therefrom to South street and beyond. This is, in fact, the site of the middle settlement of ancient Westfield, where the pioneers showed their good judgment, by selecting this very land whereon to produce their crops. Most of the tract bounded by the Little River, South street and the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad is owned and cultivated by John Fowler, although there are considerable strips owned by selectman William Seth Bush, Delizon Bush and others. The land is under a high state of cultivation and very productive.

Tampa

Samples of the new Cuban are disappointing in color. There is a great scarcity of wrapper in the Cuban examined by Tampa buyers who have been at Havana.

Bowker's Tobacco Fertilizers.

Mr. W. I. Stevens, of Hockanum, says the Bowker Fertilizers are standards of excellence, and he has been able to grow some of the **finest tobacco** in the Connecticut Valley during the past few years. Mr. Stevens is a large, expert tobacco grower, and his experience makes this testimonial valuable.

Mr. Herman Ude, Suffield, Conn., says: "My tobacco was fertilized with Bowker's Tobacco Ash Elements and my crop was . . . **very fine** I consider this fertilizer an excellent substitute for cotton hull ashes in growing tobacco."

Mr. N. S. Brewer, of Hockanum, writes that last season he grew one of the best crops he ever had, on Bowker's Tobacco Starter. A **fine leaf** of good cinnamon color, and is enthusiastic over his success. Mr. Brewer is a buyer as well as a grower.

Mr. Geo. W. Root, of West Suffield, grew last season, on Bowker's Tobacco Ash Elements, the . . . . . **finest crop** he ever grew, and sold it to The American Tobacco Company at a good price.

Other testimonials for which there is not room, all agree with the above. Why? If you are one of our customers you know. If not, our local agents will gladly assist you to learn.

BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY
218 State Street, Hartford, Conn.

Conway, Massachusetts

The proposed trolley from Huntington through Worthington and Cummington to Ashfield and Conway is again being discussed. The last legislature gave the towns along the route the right, under the general railroad law, to subscribe for stock in the trolley road to the extent of three per cent. of their valuation. A large proportion of the towns have already voted to take stock, not only to the extent of three per cent., but to seven per cent. of their valuation. Before they can do this, of course, the matter must come again before the legislature. But besides the trolley road, there will be a power company, and this will secure its rights by subscribing to the trolley stock.

By the selling of bonds and the placing of the remainder of the stock by private sale, the large amount of money needed for the enterprise is to be secured. It is hoped to make a start on the improvement this fall, and when this is done the construction of the road and the water-power will proceed side by side, except, of course, that no work can be done now at the lowest dam site, subject for a year to Springfield's claim. The plans for the road call for rails weighing 70 pounds to the yard, heavy enough to take any kind of traffic; and with both freight and passenger traffic it is hoped to just about cut the present cost in two.

The region to be opened by the road is the largest territory in the state which has still to depend on the old-fashioned stage coach for its transportation. Stage lines criss-cross it from various directions, running from Williamsburg, Huntington and Dalton, while the north section is penetrated by stages from the Fitchburg. Cost is high for such service, both in time and money. From Cummington the fare is $1 in one direction and 75 cents in the other. The railroad could more than cut this in two. The proposal is to charge at the rate of two cents a mile, which would put the cost to Cummington at about 35 cents.

Two Virginia Trials

Besides the half-acre field cultivated under cloth at Hanover, Virginia, by W. W. Green, a small piece of shade-grown Sumatra is being tried by the Virginia Negro Reformatory at Broad Neck Farm, Hanover County, Superintendent J. H. Smith having become interested in the idea of growing wrapper in a plug tobacco region.

In the Carolinas

It is stated by John S. Cunningham, president of the North Carolina Tobacco Growers' Association, that the 1903 tobacco crop is not so satisfactory as that of 1902 in eastern North Carolina and in South Carolina.

The Pin Cushion

(You can stick a pin in here anywhere.)

The real work on a crop of tobacco begins immediately after it is hung in the shed.

Strict attention to your tobacco after harvesting might mean a difference of a few more dollars to you when sold.

A crop that is handled systematically shows it.

After you have grown a good crop, if you exercise care in handling it, you won't have to waste time telling the buyer how good it is,—he will see it.

Six pounds of rubbish, torn leaves, sand leaves, etc., at ten cents a pound will net you 60 cents on your sale,—but will probably decrease the value of your crop a hundred dollars.

Quality at 25 cents a pound is better than quantity at 10 cents,—in selling tobacco.

In selling your crop remember that you are the "doctor."

A store-keeper tries to make his goods look as attractive as possible to the buyer. Is it a wise idea? If so, why not get wise? HATCHET.

Miami Valley

In the vicinity of Miamisburg, Ohio, the tobacco growers have been handicapped during recent weeks by a lack of rain. Topping has been much delayed this season.

Judging Cigars

R. C. Bailey of London on the Points of Manufacture and Quality of Leaf

CIGAR-TESTING has been so perfected by the modern expert that it can almost be classed as an exact science. When a cigar is handed to one of these men he holds it between his thumb and second finger, supports the larger end with the first, while the third and fourth fingers are kept pressed against the second finger. This is the only way to hold a cigar when examining it, and the employment of any other method betrays the amateur as emphatically as mounting the wrong side of a horse denotes the inexperienced rider. While rolling it between his finger the expert glances down the wrapper, and if the leaf has a greasy appearance or shows green blotches, or is of a pale sticky yellow, he knows the wrapper is made of inferior tobacco. Coarse nervures, commonly called veins, are also a sign of a poor leaf.

He observes at the same time whether the cigar is well made or not. A neat exterior is not a proof of a good article—many examples that are anything but good have this quality—but, other things being equal, careful manufacture is an advantage. The wrapper, which forms but one sixteenth of the weight of a cigar, is, however, more important than its weight would lead us to suppose. The flavor is considerably influenced by the wrapper, while its appearance almost wholly depends on the excellence of the outside covering. Good wrappers cost a great deal of money.

Next, the expert turns his attention to the inside, and with his penknife slits open the center of the cigar, exposing the "bunch" wrapper and the "fillers." The bunch is examined most minutely, as it has to be judged by the grain of the leaf; this judging is entirely a matter of experience. Sometimes the "fillers" and "bunch" are damped at this stage, in order to facilitate handling during examination, but this is not always necessary. The aroma exuded by recently severed leaves also conveys much to the sensitive nose of the expert. A cigar of the brand which is under trial is then lighted, and this forms the final test. A good cigar must burn slowly and equally; the cigar that smoulders up one side is of inferior quality. The color of the ash shows little, but if the ash displays a black "lip"—a thin dark line round the edge nearest the mouth—it is positive proof of an indifferent cigar.

The color of the smoke is of no importance whatever. The smoke should, however, be rich and velvety to the palate. The slightest suggestion of woodiness, greasiness or what is known in the trade as "rustiness" of flavor, at once denotes a bad cigar. "Rustiness" is used to describe a disagreeable combination of mouldiness of taste and grittiness of feeling. In order to obtain the full effect of the aroma and flavor, many experts inhale the smoke and exhale it through the nose. Lastly, the ash of a good cigar should stand well.

Though the expert is alone in his knowledge, he is not the only person with a test for cigars. Quite a number of tests are thoroughly believed in by those who practice them, though dubbed useless by the trade. Some time ago, for instance, it was quite a common occurrence to see a man hold a cigar to his ear and pinch it. If this produced a loud crackle he smiled with satisfaction, believing his smoke to be in good condition. As a matter of fact, the crackle proved only that the cigar was dry and had perchance recently been acquainted with the interior of an oven. The shopkeeper is relieved that this test is less popular now, as such treatment of the cigar often damaged it.

Then there are many admirers of "My Lady Nicotine" who think a wrapper made of rich glossy-looking leaf is the distinguishing feature of a good cigar. But this alluring appearance can be given to the most inferior tobacco by judicious stretching and damping during manufacture. Cigars marked with small light-colored spots are the only brand that some smokers think they can enjoy. These fastidious mortals suppose the spots to be made by insects, which, living on tobacco, know a good leaf when they see it; but such is not the case. The small marks are the result of the simultaneous action of rain and sun, and therefore prove nothing. Speckled cigars were once much sought after, more particularly in the United States, the insect theory having spread abroad. The ever-watchful manufacturer, noticing this, made most generous provision for any deficiency in Nature's supply of spots.

Just now there is a strong predilection among English smokers for light-colored cigars. This is because Anglo-Saxons prefer a mild smoke and imagine that the lighter in color the milder the cigar will be. Some years ago the cigars which one selected from a box inscribed "Claro"—the Spanish for 'light"—were mild; but such is not always the case now. The longer tobacco matures or ferments the darker it becomes. Some manufacturers have therefore been employing for light cigar leaves that should have been used for the medium and strong brands.

Morse Business College.

A Select Business Training School, with Elegant Equipment and Experienced Teachers.

Few business colleges look so carefully after the moral training of attending students and few have so good a reputation and standing in the community as the Morse Business College. Several years ago Principal Morse conceived the plan of requesting written applications, with character reference, from every new pupil. This move, together with the weekly rendering of itemized reports to parents, has put the discipline upon a reliable basis.

The Morse enterprise seems also to have a preference among business men throughout Connecticut. The presidents of several of Hartford insurance companies and many of the prominent tobacco growers have sent their sons, and daughters to Principal Morse. The superiority of this institution is evinced, too, not only in the fact that it is patronized by a better class of people, but also that it secures thorough results.

MORSE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The actual business feature was originated and introduced by the Morse College several years ago. Every student during his course writes up all kinds of business and legal forms and uses them in bona-fide transactions. He corresponds with students of the best colleges of the United States and Europe and engages in just the same work as he will be required to do in real life. Careful individual instruction characterizes the study and practice of commercial and shorthand departments, so that every pupil can progress rapidly and thoroughly.

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Manufacturers of Special Fertilizers

for Tobacco, Potatoes and Other Crops.

OUR SPECIAL PRODUCTS:

O. & W. Complete Tobacco Fertilizer. *O. & W. Vegetable Potash.*

Hinsdale

Cutting in this section has begun. Day & Pike are harvesting their tobacco. Some crops are early and some late. The general appearance is good, with no rust. Some buyers have been around but no sales of old or new have been made.

There has been no trouble with getting help so far.

The 1903 crop compares favorably with last year's crop. D.

Conway, Massachusetts

Tobacco in this vicinity is about ten days late on account of the cold unseasonable weather.

It is a very sound leaf, as there have been no worms or grasshoppers, and no rust. There have been no sales of this year's crop. C. F. Elmer and H. T. Newhall have sold their 1902 crop at 10 cents and pay for assorting and casing.

Good help for harvesting is hard to get. C. P.

West Hatfield

At this date, August 20, cutting is in full blast. Charles Warner has about finished harvesting his 1903 crop and had a very good growth.

Tobacco on medium land looks the best. There has been no rust or damage to the crop by worms. The buyers have bought no crops of new tobacco as yet. There have been a few sale of old tobacco recently, prices not stated. We have no trouble in getting help.

The 1903 crop does not show so rank a growth as that of some years. With good curing weather it ought to be the best of quality. The early cut is curing down a very nice color. B.

West Suffield

Cutting is about 10 days later than last year. Messrs. Whittemore, Martin and Ude began harvesting the crop August 10.

Quite a few buyers have been around looking over the crops, but with no talk of buying or prices.

Help is plentiful. W.

In New Quarters

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Company, of which H. H. Stafford is manager, has moved its office and store house from 242 State Street, Hartford, where it has been located for the last 26 years, to number 239, almost directly opposite.

The building formerly occupied by this firm, with a number of others at that end of State street, will soon to be torn down to make way for the proposed new boulevard to connect the lower end of State street with the new bridge, now under construction, between Hartford and East Hartford.

Charlemont

H. C. Booth's two-acre crop has made fine growth and goes into the shed in excellent condition.

Don't buy your

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Italian Experiments

Introduction of Cigarette Tobacco Growing in the Province of Lecce

CONSUL COCOTO has just supplied to the British Foreign Office an account of experiments in the growing of cigarette tobacco in Lecce, Italy. He states that about ten years ago, on the public state requiring large quantities of Oriental tobacco cigarettes, the department decided to institute a series of experiments in this province, in order to ascertain whether it was possible to produce such tobaccos in the country, instead of importing them. It was reflected that the province of Lecce lay in approximately the same latitude as Greece and Turkey, from which countries supplies were drawn for the requirements of the department as to cigarette making.

By observation it was found that the elements were entirely favorable as to climate, dominating winds and rainfall, and that the chemical composition of the soil was all that could be desired for the culture in view. But the difficulty was to persuade the husbandman to effect such radical changes in his system of treating the new plant as were absolutely necessary to obtain success. With the ordinary American plant the farmer had been accustomed to treat growing tobacco much as he would have done any other crop. On the first introduction of the Oriental quality, farmers accustomed from generation to generation, since the first introduction of the cultivation of the plant in 1745 (about), to a certain style of cultivation, rebelled against what they termed the "severity" of the conditions imposed regarding the cultivation of the new quality; one point of which they complained bitterly as a great hardship was the absolute requirement that only ovine manure should be used. It was demonstrated to them that the bovine manure they had been accustomed to could not be tolerated in consequence of the strong rank flavor and taste.

As the result of continuous experiment, a code of regulations was drawn up by the department, in which was given every possible information as to how the Oriental plants were to be reared, and the landowners were invited to take note of the conditions the government offered, the cultivation of the American leaf being restricted, so that the farmer had no longer the option of continuing cultivating the qualities he had raised in former years. The offers were, that the department would supply all seeds, which were to be sown in specially prepared and ovine manured beds in October.

During the infancy of the seedling plants, a most careful treatment was required, such as covering with matting at certain hours of the day and night, precautionary measures against noxious insects and constant weeding out of parasite and other growths; in May, the young plants were to be transplanted with all due care to the open fields, which had been ploughed and carefully manured with ovine matter; the young plants were to be set in rows not less than two feet apart, the plants being eight or nine inches one from the other, and due attention paid to irrigation when water was obtainable, the department paying a higher price for irrigated than for plants which had grown without any but natural irrigation.

During the whole time of the rearing of the plant, from the sowing until the leaves were finally delivered at the government establishments, the producer was exposed to surprise visits at all times; the inspectors removed any defective or worthless leaves, burning them immediately. The farmer was prohibited from removing a leaf from a plant for any reason whatever.

Between September 15 and 20 the whole crop was to be carried and the leaves collected in bundles of 200 and dried in sheds on the property and then conveyed to Lecce for delivery at the government classifying floors, when the producer was paid the price of the leaves; and later, when these had been thoroughly examined, classified and rebundled, he was paid a further premium on the results. A plant properly cultivated should give as many as fourteen leaves, but of these, approximately, one-half would be of second quality and the remainder would be classified in at least two or three grades of fineness, only, possibly, two or three leaves off a plant giving the whole of the characteristics required to be classified as "super excellent," one of the conditions being a perfectly uniform lemon gold color.

The necessity for this discrimination in the classification of the leaves arises from the fact that leaves which have grown near the ground level are far more rank and do not possess the pure aroma required for first class tobacco, while those closest to the flower are found to be too rich in nicotine, the best esteemed leaves being consequently some of those from the middle growth of the plant. For the 1903 crop, now under cultivation, the total requests to be permitted to cultivate amounted in all to 40,000,000 of plants of the Oriental qualities alone; while the administration was unable to entertain proposals for more than 16,500,000. The reason why the department could not permit more than the quantity stated to be cultivated is that the premises at Lecce, although vast, and airy, are not sufficiently extensive to handle more than that quantity of tobacco.

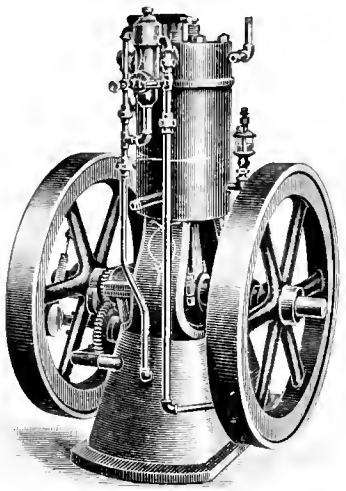
The consul states that, having an opportunity of trying some of the cigarettes, he found that they were most satisfactory as to aroma and flavor. By public notice dated Rome, September 15 last, the department announced that they would accept offers to grow a total of 290,000 plants of "Cattaro" qualities for snuff, 5,275,000 plants of "Burley" for ordinary tobacco, 2,000,000 plants of American "Bright," and 16,500,000 plants of various qualities of Oriental types; the product of the latter to be used, mixed with imported tobacco, in the manufacture of cigarettes of various kinds as sold by the Monopoly at prices varying between two and twelve cents each, the weight of the cigarette being a gramme –1,000 cigarettes to the kilo. In this manner it is anticipated that the 1903 crop should give 125 to 130 tons of Oriental tobacco. This would not be sufficient for one month's requirement of the country; consequently, it has not been possible so far to issue a cigarette made exclusively of native-grown tobacco, in view of the impossibility of maintaining the supply of the type should it meet with approval and be much asked for.

Shipping Resolutions

Resolved, By the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, that there is imperative need of the revival of American shipping in the foreign trade. Our deep-sea tonnage has shrunk to one-third of the total of 1861, while most of our ocean commerce, which used to employ scores of shipyards and thousands of skilled mechanics and seamen, is now monopolized by other nations.

Resolved, That the larger part of American commerce ought rightfully to be carried by American ships. The American people must have prosperous shipyards and a great merchant fleet, as a bulwark of their trade and the indispensable reserve of their fighting navy. Ship building and navigation, bringing a fair gain to capital and labor, are as vital to the nation's defense as armor-clads and guns.

Resolved, That a committee of five members, including the President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, be appointed by the President to inquire into the alarmingly depleted state of American shipping in the foreign trade; that this committee be urged to lay the subject before commercial associations, labor associations, and all interests concerned in the increase of our deep sea tonnage; that the press of the country be invited to help in ascertaining and recording public opinion as to the best means by which our shipping may be built up; that all sides of the question be discussed thoroughly and without regard to political or economic bias, and that the committee report its conclusions to the Board no later than December 1st, 1903.



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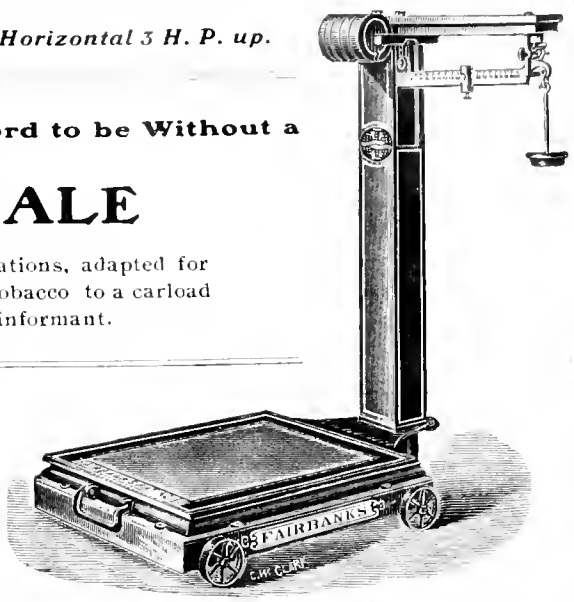

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HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Vinton's Mills

Tobacco is much later than it has been for years. It is free from rust and has not been eaten by insects or worms. There is very little calico and it is as sound a crop as we have ever had.

Among the first set, there is a tendency to a light shade in spots. The later set seems to be more uniform in color, in fact it is nice, healthy looking tobacco.

There seems to be no trouble in getting help; in fact there never has been, as most of the growers hire local help.

The buyers have been though here looking over the crop, but have not bought any. Very little 1902 tobacco is left unsold. I have a crop of 1902 Havana, of about three acres in cases, which has not been sampled yet, as I am waiting for it to dry off. H. G. Church recently sold his 1902 crop of broadleaf at about 24 cents a pound to Lewis Osterweis of New Haven.

Comparing this crop with those of former years, I would say that, aside from the slow growth, if the late and medium set could have warm weather from now on it would be one of the soundest and cleanest, if not the largest, crop grown in this section in years. L. E. P.

Weatogue

Cutting in this section was about a week later than usual. The general appearance of the crop is good. It is sound, not having been troubled by green worms or insects. The plants are unusually free from rust this season. As a general rule I think the crop is 20 per cent. better than last year. Help is scarce and hard to get at any price. There have been no sales of new tobacco up to the time of writing. F. P.

Broad Brook

The crop is one of the best we have had for years. It is free from worms and is sound, but it will not come up to the standard in weight, only averaging from 1,500 to 1,800 per acre. There has been no rust. No sales of new or old tobacco recently.

Norton Brothers have sampled out their crop of old tobacco, about 90 cases,—and it came out of the natural sweat in fine condition. There is a scarcity of help.

North Bloomfield

A number of growers began cutting on August 20. The crop, although a little backward in some respects, is, on the whole, a very good one, being free from hail cut or damage by wind or green worms. There is also very little rust or calico this season compared with other seasons. There seems to be an abundance of help for harvesting. Though the present crop is a little later than last year still it is superior in every respect. H.

F. M. Johnson

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Rubber Hose, Blankets and Sprayers.

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HARVESTING

AUGUST makes tobacco, according to the old trade proverb, and the August of 1903 has certainly had a most important share in the work of producing the crop in the New England States. The showery days of July and rapid growth of the tobacco during that time, were followed by weeks of pleasant August weather that carried the crop along rapidly and made especially glad the owners of late set tobacco. The weather at no time became tropical but nevertheless the warm, dry, sunny days of August were effective in pushing the plants ahead and the crop has matured in excellent shape, although there are occasional spots in some fields that fell behind earlier in the season and have not regained their place.

It is expected that when the time for weighing comes the New England crop of 1903 will not be found especially heavy, as it is apparent that the tobacco this year has not made the heavy rank growth of some past seasons. But the weight has no bearing upon the quality of the crop, and with a strong demand among manufacturers for all kinds of cigar wrapper, it is certain that should there be fewer pounds of tobacco in sight the price per pound will not suffer in consequence.

The rush of buyers to the Connecticut towns east of the river for the broadleaf crop has come again this year, and still earlier than in 1902. The prices at which bargains have been made for broadleaf in the fields this year are higher than the 1902 prices, which ranged between 18 and 25 cents, against 25 to 30 cents or more this Fall. Again has come the question of the advisability of selling in the field and shed as compared with striking a bargain when the tobacco is in the bundle and in shape for intelligent inspection. And the growers who have sold in the field have again registered their approval of this plan of sale.

One noticeable feature of the 1903 crop is the percentage of light wrappers of which indication has already been given in the sheds. Both the out door and the shade-grown crops which have been in the shed a sufficient time to show the color, are coming out in lighter colors as the cure proceeds than the crop of a year ago.

FALL HELP

ANXIETY over the possibility that sufficient help could not be found to carry on the 1903 crop has been followed by a deep sense of gratification at the heavy supply of labor which has suddenly made its appearance in nearly all of the tobacco-growing towns of New England, particularly those through which a through line of railroad passes. Possibly it is not fair to inquire too closely how many years of experience in the tobacco field these newly arrived men have had, but some of the men are free to admit that they never saw a tobacco field until their first observation this Fall as they rode into New England on the gondola.

The talent for traveling is, however, usually accompanied by a cleverness and adaptability that responds quickly to instruction, and if it must be so that the extra hands needed for a short time in the harvesting season come from the inexperienced, the tobacco grower must make the best of it and accept the situation.

IN THE TOWNS

NEIGHBORHOOD warehousing under some friendly arrangement among growers in the same town or immediate locality will doubtless be given a trial this winter in several localities and the results will be awaited with considerable interest. It is safe to say that such attempts at neighborhood warehousing will be conducted as serious business enterprises, and will not be accompanied by any brass band business or outside graft.

Hockanum

Cutting is in full blast now and the crop is moving into the shed as rapidly as possible. There is no rust to speak of. Help is plentiful. Quite a flurry has been caused by a number of buyers who have been through here picking up as many crops as they could

Following is a list of growers who have sold their tobacco at about 25 cents per pound: Francis Smith, 17 acres; and Christian Handell, 18 acres; to Taylor & Son. Cassius Risley, five acres; Merritt Smart, six acres; John Myers, six acres; and William Myers, all to Sutter Brothers. Fred Bertholmes, seven acres; to L. B Haas. William Bentley, six acres, to W. L. Huntting & Co Edward Fox, seven acres, and Hiram Fox, five acres, to Sutter Bros. A great many other growers have had offers of 25 cents or better but refuse to sell for a while yet.

This tobacco was all broadleaf; the boom in this leaf always precedes the Havana by a few weeks.

East Windsor Hill

Tobacco is looking well in East Windsor, fully up to the average year. It is nearly all Havana, although there are a few pieces of broadleaf which are looking well. The general appearance of the crop is good, holding its color, of good growth, free from damage by storms or insects. Harvesting is under way.

In South Windsor nearly all of the tobacco is broadleaf and looking remarkably good. The growth is large and the crop is clean and free from damage. Quite a number of crops have been sold at good prices.

Rush for Leaf

New York Buyers Making Strong Demand for the 1902 Crop

NEW ENGLAND'S tobacco crop of 1902 has gone through the natural sweat and is reaching the New York market. Its reception there is most gratifying to the packers and dealers, and likewise to the holders of sound 1902 leaf in the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys.

In addition, fresh demonstration is made of the general demand for wrapper among cigar manufacturers of the United States, and this gives proof of the value to the trade of the 1903 crop now going to the sheds.

The New York United States Tobacco Journal takes this view of the situation:

The market has been exceedingly active this week in types whose soundness promise a safe investment. At the head of the list stands Connecticut broadleaf, and the demand for it is so great that some houses have sold out already their entire packings. A few weeks more and every box of Connecticut broadleaf will have moved out of first hands. But then there isn't much of it to go far around. All the entire trade has to dispose of is about six to seven thousand boxes, and those are like a drop of water in view of the pressing demand for domestic wrapper leaf.

Some of the out-of-town buyers who have taken a run up into the New England tobacco districts in search of sound Havana seed have returned with disappointed hopes and probably wiser experience. The country packer can as little metamorphize the innate defects of a crop as the city packer, and every city packer will claim that his packings are all right, it's only the other fellow who got stuck.

But such a little thing as must and other "mackes" should not interfere with the sale of the Havana seed, for which every stripper boy cries like a baby for soothing syrup. With a premium offer of some disinfecting tincture, and a bushel of the Universal Tobacco Company's stock—$3 per bushel—it would move off like hot cakes, as our factories are in such rushing need of it that it would be consumed before the smoker can get a taste of it.

The United States Tobacco Journal would therefore advise the holders not to borrow any trouble on account of the faults the would-be buyer might find or point out. He will simply have to have it if he is not to go out of business, as the consumption of leaf is by far exceeding its production, and the prospects of the 1903 crop are anything but reassuring. In the meanwhile, Sumatra remains king of the wrapper leaf situation.

Next to the Connecticut broadleaf, last year's Pennsylvania is attracting the greatest attention and favor on the part of the buyers. It will undoubtedly prove a great seller, and before the buyers leave our market probably larger transactions will have been closed in that type than in any other. Some houses, however, have not sampled their packings as yet, and do not care to be rushed into unseasonable sampling either.

The New York Tobacco Leaf says:

The second week of the appearance of the new Connecticut on the market has been even livelier than the first. Sales are being made in rapid-fire order, and there is every indication that the bulk of good grades will be out of first hands in a few weeks. The buying element, as a whole, seems to realize that there will not be too much tobacco to go around; and despite the high figures asked, a good business is being done. Prices on Havana seed remain about as quoted last week, while in broadleaf the figures show a decided stiffening tendency. Sales reported during the past week of both grades of Connecticut amount to some 3,000 cases. It is extremely likely that the 1902 Connecticut will be turned over quicker than any New England crop on record. Some packers have already practically sold out certain grades, such as their Broad leaf, their light wrappers, or their seconds, as the case may have been.

As a matter of fact, considering the comparative supply of and demand for the serviceable grades of goods, and the money which it has cost the packers (including their losses by damage), the prices ruling are very reasonable.

Some 600 boxes of damaged goods have been sold in the local market for export during the week.

Sumatra.—This tobacco seems to have taken a back seat since the new domestic leaf appeared on the scene. Business has been very quiet for two weeks back.

Havana.—No great activity is noticeable in the local Havana market.

Good prices are maintained, however; and, as will be seen by our advices from Cuba, an active business is being done in Havana city. Local importers have no apprehensions as to the outcome of their investments.

At the International

Harvesting shade-grown has commenced early and proceeded rapidly at the International Tobacco Culture Corporation farm, North Bloomfield.

Viewing Tobacco

All the buyers have not been constantly "east of the river." Some have been inspecting the Havana fields.

Glastonbury

About the only intersting news to report from this town, outside of the fact that harvesting is progressing rapidly, is that for the past week we have been treated to a shower of buyers with the result that quite a few growers have sold their crops for 25 cents, or a couple of cents better.

Among those who have sold are: George Bartlett, three acres; Charles Bantle, eight acres; Jacob Bantle, ten acres; Julius Bantle, ten acres, all to Taylor & Son, Westfield. Arthur Bidwell, three acres; Albro Bidwell, four acres; Ambrose Bidwell, three acres; Otis House, four acres; Charles Andrews, six acres; and Henry E. Loomis, nine acres; all to Sutter Brothers. E. D. Dickinson, nine acres; and Frank Barrows, two and one-half acres; sold to the Schoverling-Kinney Company, New Milford. Emerson Olcott, four acres; and Henry Smith, five acres; sold to L. B. Haas, Hartford. Henry Lumburg, seven acres, to Hunting & Co.

All of this tobacco was broadleaf and was bargained for assorted, with the exception of George Bartlett's crop, which is reported as sold in the bundle.

Sunderland

The growers in this vicinity are harvesting a very fair crop of tobacco. In some instances the tobacco is excellent. That grown on medium or heavy soil is of good growth and color and is free from damage of any sort. There is no reason why it should not turn out good with favorable curing weather.

Buyers have been through here looking the crops over, but no sales as yet that I know of. The 1902 crop is about all sold. I have 125 cases on hand, mostly medium and dark wrappers, which I will sample out the first week in September. I think there will be about 75 per cent. of a full crop here this season. J. H. D.

Hartford

The past few weeks have been very busy ones for the tobacco inspectors, who have been hard at work sampling out the 1902 crop. Joseph M. Gleason has been one of the busy ones, having about all he could attend to in the city and surrounding towns. Mr. Gleason is an expert tobacco inspector and has had full charge of all the tobacco inspecting done in this state by Ruscher & Co., 149 Water Street, New York City, for a number of years. This firm has branches in every tobacco section in the United States and Mr. Gleason is in charge of their Hartford branch, 238 State street.

Visiting New England

W. W. Green, who is experimenting with a half acre of Sumatra under cloth at Hanover, Virginia, has been visiting New England tobacco towns.

SHADE-GROWN SUMATRA

"The Connecticut shade-grown tobacco has a great deal of merit, and anything that has merit is bound to succeed," is the way Charles G. Lincoln of Market street, Hartford, expressed himself when asked his opinion as to the future of this kind of tobacco by a representative of The New England Tobacco Grower.

In September, 1902, Mr. Lincoln began to manufacture a five cent cigar, using shade-grown tobacco for wrapper. This cigar was called the "Puritan Boy." It was advertised extensively and in all of the advertising matter great stress was laid upon the fact that it was wrapped with shade-grown tobacco. It was a shade-grown wrapped cigar and was advertised as such.

This cigar has made a hit from the start and its popularity has increased with such rapidity that, although it is not yet a year old, still it already ranks among the "best sellers" in the various places where it has been introduced.

About two months after the "Puritan Boy" was put upon the market, Mr. Lincoln began the manufacture of a ten cent cigar, which he called the "Ottoman." At the start he began wrapping this cigar with broadleaf but found that it did not take very well with the smokers. He immediately discarded the broadleaf wrapper in favor of shade-grown Sumatra, with the result that the "Ottoman" immediately began to grow in favor with the consumer to such an extent that it bids fair to be as successful among the ten cent cigars as the "Puritan Boy" is among the fives.

In speaking about the handling of the tobacco before it is ready for the table Mr. Lincoln said, "To begin with we bought some of the 1901 crop of Connecticut Sumatra, in fact we have used nothing else but the 1901 crop since we started, as we do not believe that the 1902 crop will be in condition for a few weeks yet. But as I was saying, when we began we did not know it all, therefore if we encountered any difficulties we naturally tried to find a way out of them, and as a result we found that extra care should be exercised in booking and padding the leaf for the table; also if the cigars were allowed to dry naturally, without the use of artificial heat, we were able to get a very durable wrapper, and one that was as good, if not better, than the imported Sumatra."

When asked as to the yield Mr. Lincoln said that he was able to wrap 1,000 cigars with from one and one-half to two and one-half pounds.

When Fertilizer Counts

A good tobacco fertilizer is not content with promoting rapid growth, but keeps on at work until the finishing off of the crop.

Repeat Orders

All the shade-growers report repeat orders from those who have tried sample bales of the 1902 crop.

Windsor

The tobacco field is a very busy place at this writing, the cutting of the crop being at its height and every sunshiny day the grower puts on all the men he can hire and the work is rushed to the limit. This season is not unlike previous seasons, for there are good crops, average crops and poor crops, but as a whole the crop is estimated as above the average. The late set plants are said to promise a better crop than those which were set early. A crop of about two acres on the Welch lot at the west end of Maple avenue was set the 2d day of July by Michael Gilligan. It has grown rapidly and shows a nice, healthy, even growth, and the same can be said of other crops that were set late.

The buying of crops in the field seems to have been abandoned for this season at least. The buyers evidently are not eager to take chances, and the growers seem to have lost confidence in the buyer. As a matter of fact but few growers will sell in the field unless a subtantial deposit is made as a guarantee that the contract will be fulfilled.

Enfield

Since my earlier letter, cutting has been commenced by Joseph Watson, G. S. Parsons, Carson and Alden, Welch Brothers and A. H. Potter. They all find it a great deal larger growth than they expected. A supply of experienced hands for tobacco harvesting has now been obtained. Late set tobacco is coming along in fine shape.

Starr Brothers, packers at T. S. Grant's warehouse, are this week shipping out of the country 150 cases.

Granby Station

The harvesting of the shade-grown crop of 20 acres at Indian Head Plantations began August 8. Besides giving employment to young women in the neighborhood the harvesting on this and other plantations in the vicinity has required help from Hartford, Springfield and Holyoke.

Hon. Charles M. Coffey was one of the first of the growers who commenced harvesting this season.

Burnside

John H. Elmer has been kept at home a few days by injuries received in a fall in his tobacco shed.

Portland

About one-fourth of the tobacco has been cut and housed in town. The recent dry and warm weather has improved the looks of it in the field.

The growth is not up to the standard and there seems to be more small plants, but no calico. The early set as usual has done the best. A week or ten days from now will probably see the most of the crop in this vicinity in the sheds. Several buyers have been through on tours of inspection, but I have yet to hear of any sales.

OBSERVER.

Marcellus N. Clark

Marcellus N. Clark died at the Hartford Hospital August 23, aged 58. Mr. Clark was a native of Windsor and was the son of Shelby and Fidelia Clark. Early in life he moved to Westfield, and came to Hartford about twenty-five years ago, remaining until four years ago, when he moved to Albany. While living in Hartford Mr. Clark was a traveling salesman, selling tobacco, and in Albany he became the head of the firm of Clark & Dawson, wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco. He came to Hartford about a month ago to make a visit.

Mr. Clark leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. Franklin A. Morley of Hartford, and three brothers, Fayette C. Clark of Bridgeport, Wellington G. Clark of Windsor and Sanford Clark of Wilkesbarre.

At a meeting of The Leaf Tobacco Merchants' association of Hartford, called on account of the death of Marcellus N. Clark, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take unto him our friend and associate, Marcellus N. Clark, and whereas, our friend and associate had always endeared himself by his uniform kindness and goodwill to all, therefore be it Resolved, By this association that we mourn his loss greatly and extend our sympathy to the bereaved family, that God may give them comfort in the dark hour.

Resolved, That we close our places of business during the interment and attend in a body.

East Hartford

We are glad to be able to report the condition of the broadleaf as far better than was supposed possible a short time ago. The improvement is beyond our most sanguine expectations, indeed there are some of the finest fields ever seen, although probably not the heaviest. The soundness of the leaf and its color are phenomenal.

There have been no worms, no mud-broken, no rust and scarcely any calico.

Cutting has begun in South Windsor. J. L. Newton had several acres harvested on Aug. 18. Others harvesting at that date were: G. Hartnett, J. W. Helm, M. Riordan, Dennis Riordan, W. G. Burnham. Harvesting began about Aug. 12. The average crop is two weeks late.

CERTAINLY

We will guarantee to duplicate any submitted sample of tobacco paper at from 3 to 3 1-2 cents a pound. Write or call for samples, or telephone to us at onr expeuse. Might also see us about your twine. Telephone 1406-4.

LENOX PAPER COMPANY,
243 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass.

TOBACCO HOOKED LATH AND LOW DOWN TOBACCO WAGONS.
We also make the
"SUCCESS" SILO.
Write for Catalogues.
AMOS D. BRIDGE, Manufacturer,
HAZARDVILLE, CONN.

St. Louis Market

The leaf tobacco business of St. Louis remains in the same dull condition which has prevailed the past few weeks. A number of our jobbers are now in the Eastern markets and others are planning to go a little later on. Reports from the East are not rosy regarding the bargains lying around waiting to be picked up, and the first advices from our absent buyers are not freighted with enthusiasm. It appears that the holders of the good packings are asking pretty stiff figures for the goods, and some of the prices put on the Connecticut broadleaf are almost prohibitive, as far as marketing the tobacco through the St. Louis jobbers is concerned.

Probably the St. Louis contingent will not take more of the Connecticut tobacco than absolutely necessary, or enough to give it a trial with the manufacturers. Sumatra tobacco is winning lots of trade for our dealers, and another good thing in sight appears to be the 1902 Pennsylvania, and the sampling of same is awaited with pleasing anticipations. The business of our retailers showed a marked improvement during the week, and the entire contingent is now hoping for a continuation of the cool spell. The tobacco factories are running along as usual and among them a few are exceptionally busy.

South African Tariff

The South African Customs Union has put into effect a new tariff which contains the following schedule of tobacco duties:

	Per pound.
Cigars and cigarillos	$1 46
(And in addition 10 p.c. ad val.)	
Goorak or Goorakoo, and Hookah Mixture, and all imitations or substitutes	1 46
Snuff	97
Cigarettes	97
(And in addition 10 p.c. ad val.)	
Manufactured and cut tobacco	85
Manufactured and uncut	73
Not manufactured, but stemmed	60
Not manufactured, but unstemmed	48

Leaf tobacco, the produce of South Africa, imported into the Union overland, free.

The new tariff makes no change in the specific duties of the old tobacco schedule, but increases the ad valorem rates on cigars and cigarillos, and cigarettes from 7½ to 10 per cent. ad valorem. The Turkish mixtures referred to in the above schedule and made dutiable at $1.46 per pound, were formerly included under the head of "manufactured and cut," at the rate of 85 cents per pound.

East Hartford

Following is a list of some of the firms who have had buyers in the field. W. L. Huntting & Co., East Hartford; Osterweis, New Haven; Taylor & Son, Westfield; H. O. Warner and J. Graham, New Milford; Kaffenburg, Boston; Sutter Brothers, New York; L. B. Haas, Hartford; and Beckman, Westfield.

South Windsor

Cutting, while ten days later last year, is at the present date, August 25th, well advanced and we expect to see the crop in this vicinity. Reardon's Corner, harvested before the tenth of September. The general appearance of the crop is good, being exceptionally free from rust or damage by worms, hoppers, etc.

Help is plentiful although some are, as in all seasons, not of a very desirable character. In my opinion the crop is one of the best grown since 1896. For a distance of three miles north of the railroad crossing in East Hartford I have noticed but four poor crops, aggregating about 30 acres, this is of small growth and is somewhat yellowed caused by insufficient manure this and past seasons. A. C. R.

When You Want
PHOTOGRAPHS
Compare work and prices
Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed
Olson
89 PRATT ST.
NEAR TRUMBULL.
HARTFORD, CONN.

STABLE MANURE
In car or cargo lots.
Prompt Delivery. Lowest Prices.
R. M. GOODRICH,
Hartford and New York Transportation Company.
Hartford, Connecticut

SPRAYING
APPARATUS of all kinds, of large or small capacity, Mounted & Portable Outfits.
Send for special Catalogue.
HAND STEAM OR POWER
PUMPS
For Factories or Private Use.
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
GASOLINE ENGINES
from 1½ to 75 Horse Power for all services
Special Pumping Engines.
PULLEYS, SHAFTING AND BELTING
for Power Equipment of Factories and Mills.
WINDMILLS, TANKS AND TOWERS,
Pipe, Fittings and Hose.
In writing for Catalogue please specify which one you want.
We make a specialty of Water Supply Outfits for Country Estates.
CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY,
174 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders; which should be received by the 25th of the month.

WANTED About 12 second-hand window sash; also window frames; will also buy second-hand matched stuff and flooring boards. Williams, care The New England Tobacco Grower, Hartford.

WANTED—The advertiser, now employed desires to engage for the fall and winter, to take charge of tobacco warehouse; experienced. I. C., care The New England Tobacco Grower, Hartford.

Question:
Why is it, year after year, Tobacco Growers order Paper and Twine of
P. GARVAN?
Answer:
We always get the best and at the lowest prices.

Anticipating strikes Mr. Garvan has secured six carloads of paper at old prices. Call and be convinced, at
205 State Street,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

THE USE OF AN
Underwood Typewriter
will increase your business.

Rent one for a month and watch the result.

Underwood Typewriter Company,
755-757 Main Street,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

JENKINS & BARKER,
Successors to Col. Charles L. Burdett,
Patent and Trade Mark Causes.
Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
50 State Street, - Hartford, Connecticut

Tobacco Salesman

Writes to the Tobacco Leaf of His Experiences on the Road

ANY large manufacturer who is a subscriber or a reader of the Leaf can always tell from reports of sales at inscriptions in Holland who were the buyers of any particular "Maatschy Pie," about which he knows something by previous experience. If Deli Toewas last year were satisfactory in every respect, the manufacturer naturally will look for the product of this plantation this season: the same argument holding good in the St. Cyr Delis Longcats or any other "Pies!" How very few of these posing to the trade as importers are really entitled to figure as bona fide importers! I guess I could count all the big buyers on the fingers of my hands, and then have a couple of fingers left that would not be overworked. I used to be very much amused at the braggadocio conversation of some traveling men I often used to meet in Binghamton and other cities, where they filled the buyers with hot air. To listen to some of the talk the boys would indulge in would make one believe that Dun or Bradstreet had made an error in quoting their firms. Deals of fifty to seventy-five thousand were only small transactions, and made a fellow like me feel like very small potatoes.

It used to give me the cold shivers to hear someone of the "hot air bunch" say, "I could sell Messrs. Skinem & Fakem my lot of Deli Toewas, but I have only thirty-five bales of S. S. L. I., and they won't buy such a small lot. If I had 100 bales I would be right in it, for that is the way they buy." Say! how such talk used to almost knock the wind out of me. I had perhaps 200 or 300 cases of Ohio fillers of different kinds, and if I should succeed in selling out every box of which I had samples, I was only the "little end of 0 whittled to a fine point" compared with these leviathan deals of Sumatra the gang were discussing. It used to make me feel sick when I compared the brokerage on a 100 bale lot of Sumatra, with a few hundred bales of Santa Claras or Vueltas "on the side," compared with my sales of a few hundred cases of 8 or 10 cent seed. When I finally got an audience with the buyers of these enormous lots of Sumatra and Havana, I used to consider myself lucky indeed if I could sell them ten to twenty-five cases of "picks" of my best Judische Havana.

It took me quite a while to get "next." Recently a large packer said to me: "I never could sell Blank & Co. any goods when I called on them myself, but my broker generally has good luck in selling them, and he gets good prices. He makes more money on the goods than I do, because I put them to him at a price they must net me *net*, and whatever he gets over and above net is his brokerage." Of course my packer friend did not know that the foreman had an "itching palm." This broker would send the foreman's wife a nice silk dress pattern or some other useful article sometimes some little trinket for the foreman's kids; often he would "blow him off" to a good wine supper and a "hot time" after dark; or generally he would take the friendly foreman to the "Club," and purposely lose twenty-five or fifty dollars, sometimes more, at the great and only American game.

The schemes to get the goodwill of the buyer were so childlike, bland and vague that I cannot recite all the various ways of putting the foreman under such obligations that my broker friend had things all his own way when it came to making any sales. I have spent many years on the road getting "acquainted (?)" with different buyers in some of the large manufacturing cities, and have thrown away many a good dollar in getting on the "right" side of them.

I used to divide the commission with more than one foreman, and found that the success of many salesman was really only the faculty of tickling the right man in the proper place.

A friend of mine, who was the star salesman of a large importing house in the East, when he contemplated a trip to the Western trade, used to notify the boys in the house that he would be in Chilwankee or Micago on a certain date, and would be pleased to have them call at the Palmer or Plankinton House before he called to see the "old man" at the store. He would take the boys out to the show, "take in the town" with them, and buy a few bottles of beer at $1 per—and you can bet your boots this lad always got the orders because he was a "good fellow."

OLD TIMER.

TEXAS TOBACCO TRACTS

Write for Full Information to....

"Millions for Farmers"

So says Secretary Wilson, U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.

Exhaustive Tests Prove that the Finest Grade of

CUBAN LEAF

Filler and Wrapper Can be Grown in East Texas on the Line of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Soils and Climate similar to famous Vuelta Abajo District of Pinar Del Rio, Cuba.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Houston, Texas

WIRE FOR SHADE-GROWERS.

The Blodgett & Clapp Co.,

Hartford, Conn.

Iron, Steel AND Metal Merchants

And Dealers In

TIN PLATE, CARRIAGE AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Office and Warehouse, 49 and 51 Market Street.

TOBACCO SHED TRIMMINGS

We carry a large stock of everything in this line that you need

GRANGER'S PATENT HINGE

The stongest and most durable hinge made

Tracy, Robinson & Williams

HARTFORD'S HARDWARE CENTER

78 and 80 Asylum Street, Hartford, Connecticut

Essex Tobacco Specials and Special Manures for all Crops

THE manufacturers of the ***Essex High Grade Fertilizers*** would respectfully invite the attention of all who are interested in farming to inspect the crops now growing in the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys, that are raised wholly or partly on their high grade manures.

Although the season so far has been irregular as to weather conditions, we are daily receiving the most flattering reports from our customers showing that to succeed in ***all seasons you must use*** Essex Manures.

Give us your orders for Fine Ground Bone and for our Grass Manure if you are seeding down this fall. There are no better in the market.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

E. B. KIBBE, General Agent, Box 752, Hartford, Conn.

St. Louis Exhibit

Connecticut Plans for the Tobacco Display at the Exposition

THAT Connecticut will be well represented in the tobacco exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition is an assured fact. The committee having the matter in charge is making fine progress, even at this early date, towards collecting material for the display.

One part of the exhibit will consist of photographs of the tobacco, taken during its growth at different stages, from the time it starts in the seed-bed until it is ready for the manufacturer. It is proposed to have the photographs arranged upon a huge fan and placed in such a position that a person beginning with the first picture may follow the growth of the tobacco plant through the different stages of development, from the time the seed is sprouted until it is ready for the cigar maker.

Another feature will be the exhibit of the plant itself in the different stages of development.

There will also be an exhibit of the different methods employed in tobacco culture, such as harvesting, stripping and bundling, curing, assorting, force-sweating, and casing. The methods employed in raising and handling Sumatra grown under cloth, which, although comparatively new to this state, but nevertheless at present a source of much interest among growers of tobacco and others everywhere, will be shown with special attention to detail.

Another idea, which the committee has decided upon, is to show the Connecticut tobacco in the leaf and also show a cigar wrapped with that particular kind of leaf. In this way the different kinds of tobacco, lights, darks, etc., will be displayed and with each of them will be shown a cigar to demonstrate what kind of a leaf is required for that particular make of cigar.

When this idea was first proposed it was met with no little opposition by the officials of that particular department of the exposition, their reason for opposing it being that the exhibits of the manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco should be kept separate. Since that time it has been decided to allow the cigars to be displayed with the leaf as was at first suggested.

From time to time various other plans for displaying the tobacco in the best manner possible, will present themselves and from these the committee will select such as are practical, with the result that the exhibit will be a credit to the tobacco growers of Connecticut.

Already the tobacco growers throughout the state are manifesting a great interest in the coming exhibit, and many have already agreed to help the committee in any way possible to make a display, which will be excellent in every particular.

Hawaiian Shade-Grown

The cultivation of Sumatra tobacco under cloth has spread experimentally to Hawaii, where Jared G. Smith, the special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, reports that he has raised a good crop in a small covered field.

Montague

There was never a better spell of harvesting weather for early tobacco than that afforded by the middle of August. I think tobacco is curing lighter this year than last.

Chicago Failure

The creditors of the Chicago tobacco house, the H. W. Heegaard Company, have accepted 40 cents on the dollar, the expenses of the assignment to be paid by the firm, which will resume business at once.

Slow-Burning Warehouse

Plans Suggested for Tobacco Warehouse by the Continental Insurance Company

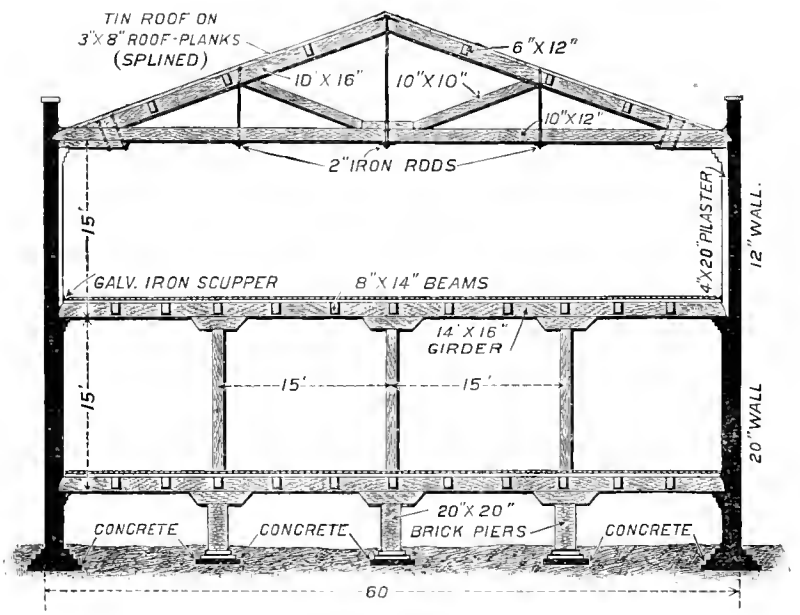
WAREHOUSING of tobacco is one of the most important of American industries, and the buildings, apparatus, and stock in process of handling make up so large an amount that the business receives considerable attention from the insurance underwriters of the country.

The investment involved in the handling and manufacture of tobacco in the United States amounts to $23,782,345, and the business is annually increasing. It is the practice to carry insurance closely covering the value of buildings and stock, and the fixing of insurance rates and protection against fire are matters that are of much concern.

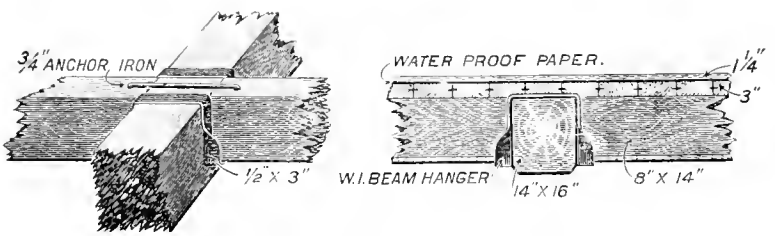
The Continental Insurance Company of New York has prepared the following specifications for a model tobacco warehouse of slow burning construction:

Not over three stories high, nor more than 5,000 square feet area. Walls.—Plain finished brick walls, parapeted at least two feet on all sides; walls to be 22 inches (two bricks and a half) in the 1st story, 17½ inches (two bricks) in the 2nd story, and 13 inches (one brick and a half) in the third story; the wall in the 3rd story to be strengthened by 4x20 inch pilasters 15 feet apart. Roof.—To be tin or gravel covered and consist of 2-inch splined or tongue and grooved dressed hard pine planking (not over 8 inches wide.) Floors.—To be double 1¼-inch top flooring of maple or pine on 3 inch hard pine planking (not over 8 inches wide) splined or tongue and grooved. One thickness of rosin-sized waterproof paper to be placed between upper and lower planking of floors. Floors to have slight pitch from centre to galvanized scuppers placed alongside walls; scuppers to drain to spouts in end of walls. Water Guards.—Moulding strips (suitably beveled) to be placed at head of stairway and around elevator shaft.

Beams, Girders and Posts.—Floors to be supported on 8x12 inch beams, spaced 8 feet on centres; beams to be carried in wrought iron stirrups thrown over 14x16 inch girders spaced 15 feet on centres; girders in turn supported on 12x12 inch posts with cast iron caps and on templates in side walls. All timbers to be of hard pine and chamfered. Roof girders, beams and posts need not be as heavy as those for floors. No beams or girders to be fastened into side walls. They should enter the wall, however, far enough (say 3 inches) to secure a good bearing, in addition to the support given by a corbel or pilaster. The beams and girders should be cut on a bevel of 3 inches, so that in case they burn and fall they will release themselves without tearing out the wall. Timber shrinks in thickness, not lengthwise, and sufficient allowance must be made for this shrinkage in order to obtain a good final drainage to scuppers at side walls. Piers.—If 1st floor need be several feet above ground (by reason of dampness) the story posts should be supported on brick piers, 20x20 inch, resting on concrete footings, 4½x4½ feet x 2 feet. Stairways.—To have heavy oak treads and risers, and to be enclosed in 2-inch oak plank, with self-closing oak doors. Stairways should be preferably enclosed in brick walls, or by partitions of 2-inch fire proof blocks set in angle iron frames. Elevators.—To have self-closing traps or hatches. Fire Shutters.—Standard fire shutters to be placed on all sides having exposures within 80 feet, and in all windows overlooking boiler house.



CROSS SECTION.



DETAILS OF FLOOR AND OF FLOOR BEAMS.

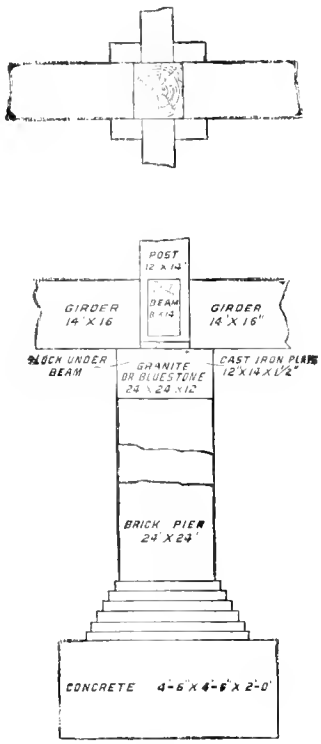
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR WAREHOUSE.

HEIGHT: To be not more than two stories.
AREA: To be not more than 7500 square feet.
FLOORS: To have slight pitch from centre to scuppers at walls.
STAIRWAY: To be inclosed in heavy plank partition, and to have doors with spring hinges.
ELEVATOR: To have self-closing hatches.
WATER GUARDS: Moulding strips to be at head of stairway, and around elevator shaft.
BEAMS to enter walls three inches for a proper bearing but not to be anchored to the walls unless by self-releasing anchors. Pilasters, piers or corbels to be provided for a better bearing.
TIMBERS: All timbers, except those under first floor, to be dressed and chamfered and beams entering walls to be cut on a bevel of three inches so as to be self-releasing if burned through.

Boiler House.—To be brick, one story, with tin, gravel or slate covered roof of solid 2-inch splined planking on clear span wooden trusses; bottom chord of trusses to be not less than 2 feet over crown of boiler setting; stack to be brick, with brick or protected metal breeching; floor of boiler house to be brick or concrete. If boiler house adjoins factory, all openings to factory to have standard vestibule fire doors. Steam Heating.—Factory to be heated by steam pipes resting in metal racks fastened in side walls. All steam pipes to be protected by metal thimble where passing through floors or frame partition. Drying.—[Southern Warehouses]. The South-Eastern Tariff Association standard requires an outside dry house. The next method in favor is the old-style dry room, with steam pipes safely arranged. If steam jets are introduced, a reduction is allowed, and a still greater one for the protection of standard sprinklers. The new patent dryers, with arrangement of steam coils in metal box with fan, while very effective from a manufacturing standpoint, are very unfavorable from the insurance point of view. There is a high charge for these, which, however, may be reduced somewhat by the introduction of steam jets or automatic sprinklers, or both. Lighting to be by gas with well guarded jets; or by electricity, with standard installation.

Fire Extinction.—One inside $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch vertical pipe, with 50 feet of 2 inch hose, each floor; water supply from 5,000 gallon tank, elevated 15 feet above roof, or from city water system. One dozen chemical pails, each floor. Casks of water and fire pails should also be on each floor; the casks may be covered with strong wrapping, or parchment paper, to keep out dust and prevent rapid evaporation. Watchman and clock. Fixed iron ladder on accessible side.

A building of such construction as described above should be built at a cost of not more than 20 per cent. additional to the cost of one of ordinary joisted interior construction; and if all details as described are followed out, a fire insurance rate should be



PIER AND POST PLAN "B."

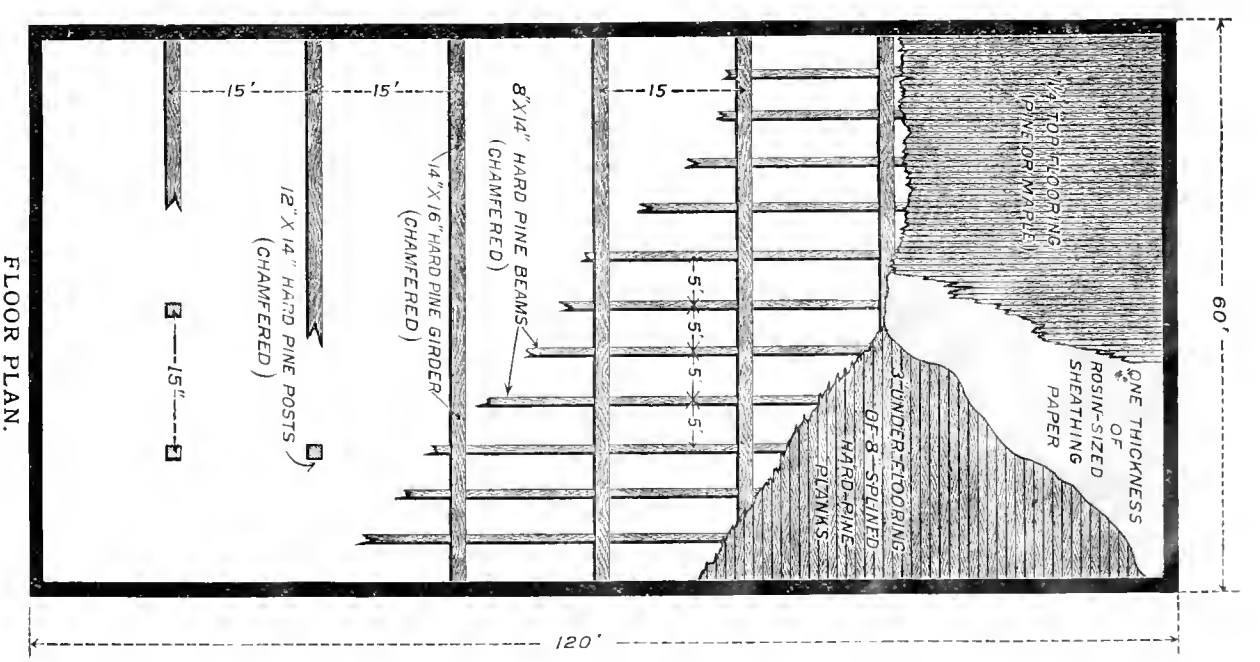
secured to make the extra cost a good investment. Where manufacturing is carried on, an addition or wing should be built for storage of manufactured goods and for raw stock in hogsheads. The section should be of similar construction to factory and cut off by parapetted brick wall, with all openings to factory protected by vestibule fire doors.

N. B.—The posts of each floor should rest directly on the iron caps of the post in the floor below. The post in the first story should preferably rest on stone caps on brick piers; the stone caps may be of blue stone or granite, as shown in the diagram B.

Spotted Cuban

Salvador Rodriguez, on returning to his New York office from Tampa and Havana, says that the present year's tobacco crop, while wofully deficient in wrappers, is in some other respects not deserving all the hard things that have been said about it. The yield of wrappers, even in the most expensive bale, is extremely small and most of them are more or less spotted; but outside of the wrapper proposition the tobacco in this year's crop he deems admirably adapted to the wants of the clear Havana manufacturer. The burn is superior to that of any tobacco produced for several years, while in flavor and aroma he declares that much of it is really superb.

His investigations while in Cuba convinced him that there are practically no wrappers in this year's crop that are free from spots, and therefore the smoking public will have to learn to accept spotted cigars for a time in clear Havana goods at least. Personally he would be inclined to regard with suspicion anything purporting to be clear Havana from new tobacco which was free from spots. Of course by specially careful selection it might be possible to get an occasional cigar, or even an occasional box of cigars, fairly free from spots, but such a thing as a case of cigars of that character is likely to be unknown to manufacturers who are dependent upon the new tobacco for Havana wrappers.

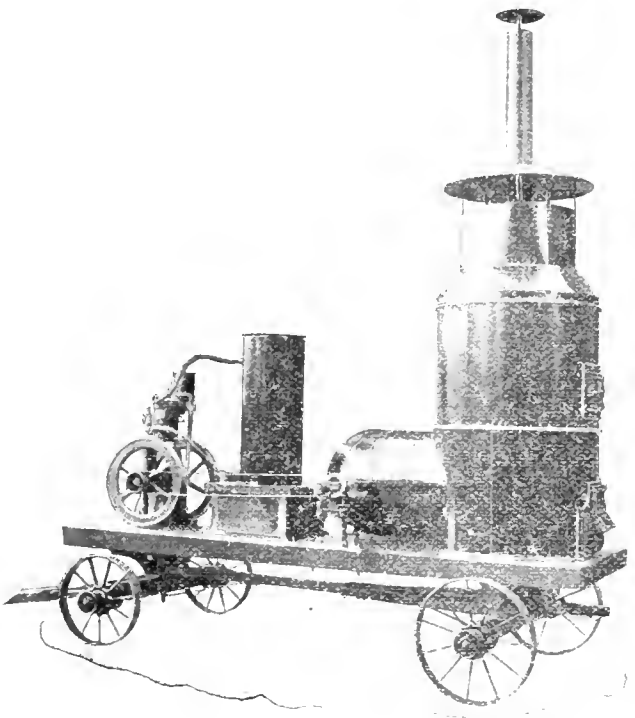


THE HILLMAN TOBACCO CURER

Manufactured by the Hillman Tobacco Curer Company,

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Patented April 1st, 1902.



It governs the atmospheric conditions, prevents sudden changes and dispels dampness, thereby producing a lighter colored crop. It creates a circulation evenly through the shed. The air may be heated if required to wilt or dry.

It can readily be seen that no grower of tobacco can afford to be without one, the machine will pay for itself several times the first year, if a bad year.

This machine may be seen in operation in Suffield, and Granby Station, Connecticut. Westfield, Hatfield, or Hadley, Massachusetts. Only a few more can be obtained this season as there is not time to manufacture more. Investigate and order at once. Save your tobacco free from pole-burn. It will do it.

Hillman Tobacco Curer Company,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

LUTHER M. CASE,

WINSTED, CONNECTICUT,

Packer and Dealer in

Connecticut Leaf Tobacco.
Shade Grown ⌀⌀
Sumatra in Bales.

Main Warehouse and Office, Pine Meadow, Conn.

BRANCH WAREHOUSES:
Southwick, Mass.,—Foreman, H. L. Miller.
East Canaan, Conn., Foreman, L. F. Brouson
Barkhamsted, Conn., Foreman, L. A. Lee.
North Hatfield, Mass.,—Foreman, Willis Holden.
New Hartford, Conn.,—Foreman, James Stewart.

SUMATRA PLANTATIONS:

Pine Meadow, Conn.,	25	Acres.
Barkhamsted, Conn.,	20	Acres.
Southwick, Mass.,	15	Acres.

Always in the market for old Tobacco if well assorted and packed. Havana Seed Wrappers a specialty, assorted and sized into thirty-two grades.

New York Market

Auspicious Opening of the Season for Selling 1902 Natural Sweat

THE second week of August has been a rather eventful one in leaf circles, inasmuch as it signalled the first marketing of the natural-cured 1902 domestic tobacco. The sale of these goods has opened auspiciously, and in a manner which indicates that packers holding good tobacco will not find it at all difficult to unload. Sampling in the country is progressing rapidly, as is also the work of grading the tobacco by the packers. A few of the latter have almost or completely finished these operations and are now showing their entire holdings. Out-of-town buyers are arriving in large numbers, and quite a little new tobacco changed hands during the week.

At the present time Connecticut broadleaf holds the centre of the stage. Where great care was taken in packing this tobacco, the goods have sampled out in fine condition; but packers who refused to throw out sick tobacco at assorting time simply because it cost too much, are now showing a line of samples that are not pleasant to look upon. Owing to the marked difference in many of the packings, the prices being paid vary materially. Some running lots were sold at from 24 to 28c, while others brought from 30 to 35c. Clean seconds are averaging about 30c. Light wrappers sold from 40 to 50c.

The Havana Seed shown so far is below the average. Some packings show considerable damage, while others again are almost entirely free from it. The percentage of light wrappers will probably not exceed eight per cent. of the crop. Prices for such goods range from 50 to 70c. Running lots have been sold at from 20 to 30c, while clean leafy seconds are bringing 25c. Running lots of seconds range from 22 to 24c. For picks all kinds of prices are being paid.

Some advance samples of the 1902 Wisconsin Havana Seed have been shown in the market, and if these can be used as a standard of judgment, the crop will be a very good one. It is claimed that that State will furnish binders enough to make up, in part, for the shortage of Connecticut binder stock. Two good sized packings, amounting to a few thousand cases, were sold from packers' samples during the past week, one going to a leaf house and the other to an Eastern manufacturer.

A few packings of the new State tobacco have just been sampled, and packers of this leaf are just getting ready to show their goods. No actual business is reported as yet.

The 1902 Zimmer Spanish, it is claimed, promises to be fully up to the 1901 crop. The new goods will be through the sweat earlier than usual, and will probably be on the market in October.

Everything indicates that this years' offering of domestic leaf will not be equal to the demand, which has increased proportionately with the advancing cigar consumption.—New York Tobacco Leaf.

Turkish Leaf

The 1903 crop of Turkish tobacco is reported as not up to the average. The revolutions in that country are having a disturbing effect upon the tobacco market.

IT'S A GOOD THING TO KNOW:

The best place in Hartford to buy Jewelry, to buy a watch, to have a watch repaired.

It's over on Pearl street, just a little way from Main.

GEORGE W. BALL,
Diamond Broker and Jeweler,
65 PEARL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

The International Tobacco Cloth

Plantation Boarding-house Equipment.

We are in a position promptly to supply all requirements for the equipment of plantation boarding-houses, and the large orders we have filled for such goods testify to our success in this branch of business. We supply bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, table cutlery, crockery, mattings; in fact everything needed for a complete establishment.

We carry, also, harnesses and horse clothing, in all styles and for all uses.

Prompt shipments and careful attention to details mark our treatment of orders.

FORBES & WALLACE,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The New England Tobacco Grower

VOL. IV. No. 2. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, OCTOBER, 1903. $1.00 A YEAR

Care of the Curing Crop

WHATEVER may be the point of view, one of the most essential features in a tobacco crop is the cure, as on this depends much of the future value of the leaf,—both its value to the grower and to the manufacturer. The chemistry of curing, the nature of the changes that take place in the hanging leaf, has not received much attention from the scientists,—so there is no system of scientific names or elaborate theory attached to this phase of tobacco culture; but the grower finds much to guide him in common sense and the experience of years.

As a general thing, the conditions which govern this stage of the development of cigar leaf are not within the control of the grower; yet much can be done on his part to avoid impending danger, both in the preparation of a proper curing shed, and in the handling of the crop as it goes on the poles, as well as in the manipulation of the curing shed, especially in the early part of curing time.

Taking it in the aggregate, when pole-sweat does occur, it is during the first three weeks of the curing process that the greatest amount of damage is experienced, just as it is during those three weeks that the real quality of the crop becomes manifest. Pole-sweat annually destroys more tobacco than any other cause, as this trouble is generally not limited to localities, as is the case with damage by hail or storms.

The period of danger as to pole-sweat is of uncertain occurrence; it may be the early tobacco that suffers or it may be the late cut. The fungus that causes this "sweat" grows only under certain conditions of moisture and heat, largely depending on the humidity.

South or southeast winds are especially conducive (especially if protracted) to sweat conditions. Westerly or north winds acting in the reverse manner. Therefore, in order to perfect the cure and to govern as much as possible the conditions, a close and unremitting care and attention is necessary.

In the first place, it should be seen to that the plants are thoroughly wilted before going into the sheds; that they are free from extraneous moisture, such as rain or dew, when hung; that they are well shaken out at the time so that no leaves will stick together, and that they have sufficient space. And above all, it should be certain that a perfect ventilation is secured in all parts of the building.

Too much green tobacco crowded into a shed at one time is not advisable where it can be avoided, as the consequent large evaporation of moisture from the drying plants, when the air is not moving, is apt to condense an assist sweat conditions.

In view of this point, some growers prefer to hang one side of a shed at a time, leaving the other side until the first hanging is well wilted and the plants hang apart.

There can not be too many doors in a shed, and these should be kept open all day when the weather is good, unless there is too much wind, when the windward doors should be closed. Close attention to the opening and closing of the doors as the conditions require, is one of the most important features of tobacco culture, and nothing pays better for the little labor involved than constant watchfulness and care with regard to this detail.

If the cure is progressing satisfactorily, the doors should be closed at night. Frequent damps should occur during the later stages of the cure, as too dry weather in the curing season is not desirable. When this condition of dryness occurs, the doors must be closed days and opened nights. Tobacco cured in the dark is apt to assume a darker shade; so with the prevailing fashion for light colors it is best to admit all the light possible. Some growers used to think that the sun shining directly on tobacco produced white veins, but these come from some inherent quality of the crop and are as liable to show in the dark sheds as anywhere else. Sometimes they do not show until the tobacco has been through the sweat in the cases.

Tobacco cured in cold weather will be darker than when cured quickly in very hot weather. The present crop of 1903 seems to have had so far the most favorable conditions for curing. Much of it has passed the stage when pole-sweat occurs, and the warm days of September have hastened the curing most satisfactorily. The colors are of a fine cinnamon shade, the leaf fine yet with sufficient texture.

W. F. ANDROSS.

Question:
Why is it, year after year, Tobacco Growers order Paper and Twine of

P. GARVAN?

Answer:
We always get the best and at the lowest prices.

Anticipating strikes Mr. Garvan has secured six carloads of paper at old prices. Call and be convinced, at

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The Dandy Windmill tanks and towers are the best in the world. We carry a full line of these mills, pumps and tanks at Springfield, and are in position to put up a complete outfit of any size. If you are thinking of buying a windmill, be sure to write to us for catalogues, prices and full information.

We are sole agents for the State of Connecticut for the Challenge line.

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Rush for Broad Leaf

The Beginner, writing in the New York Tobacco Leaf, says:

It would seem that I called the turn on Connecticut broadleaf all right, except that the rush for the goods exceeded my predictions. It has been some years since tobacco men have received a warm grip of the hand and a fervent "thank you" for permitting a customer to have their tobacco. But that has been the case this year.

I sold a manufacturer thirty eight boxes of Connecticut broadleaf yesterday, and he fell upon my neck and wept with joy after the deal was closed. He wanted to send me from his Western home all sorts of things as a token of his appreciation of my having consented to make a profit out of him. Verily the tobacco business is a funny proposition—at times.

There is another side of the broad leaf picture, however, that is not so pleasant to look upon, and that is the wild scramble for the new tobacco up in Connecticut. Both buyers and growers seem to have lost their heads. Now, mind you, I am not objecting to the tobacco grower getting a fair price for his tobacco. He is entitled to that.

But I regret to see the goose that lays the golden egg being slaughtered. Manufacturers are able and willing to pay a price for tobacco that will show both the grower and packer a fair profit, but there is a limit beyond which they cannot go; and when that limit is reached, the manufacturers will look for a substitute—and they will find it, too. Of that you may be certain.

Hartford

Joseph M. Gleason has been through Broad Brook looking over some of the 1903 crops. One crop in which he was particularly interested was the one grown by John Middleton, which he says is exceptionally good. He also states that Mr. Middleton is willing to wager $1,000 that he has the best crop in that section.

Another crop which Mr Gleason says is worthy of mention is the one grown by Miller & Shepard, which is of good healthy growth and clean in every respect.

Hartland

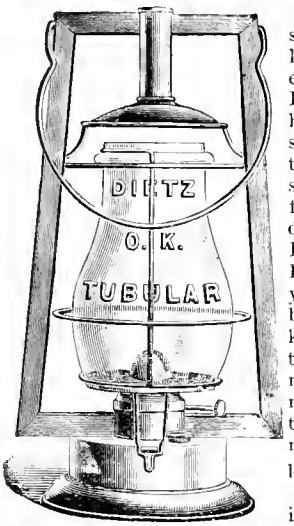
G. W. Miller has a fine crop in the shed, the tobacco already showing the good, light colors characteristic of the 1903 product.

Dairy farming is receiving more consideration than it has for some time, the acreage planted in tobacco remaining the same from year to year.

West Hatfield

Tobacco in this vicinity is curing a nice light color. Pole-sweat has not appeared as yet. The crop shows a tendency to run light in weight as well as color this season. Tobacco is all harvested. No sales have been reported up to this writing. B.

Dietz O. K. Tubular Lantern



The best seed-bed lantern ever made. Burns 17 hours, burns steady and true, never smokes or fails in its duty. Set Dietz O. K. Lanterns in your seed-beds and know that the coldest night can not affect the thriftiness of your plants.

The tilting globe makes easy work of filling, lighting and extinguishing,—no small item if your seed-bed area is large.

Ask your dealer to show you the Dietz O. K. and take advantage of this cheap and never-failing insurance against frosted plants. Or send to us for our catalogue and names of dealers if yours cannot supply you.

R. E. DIETZ COMPANY
Greenwich, corner Laight Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
ESTABLISHED 1840

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HARTFORD, CONN.

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, OCTOBER, 1903

Broadleaf Region

East Hartford and Neighboring Towns Are Selling 1903 Crop at Good Prices

THE tobacco is curing beautifully. It began by taking on a nice golden color, a sure sign that the cure will be good.

Although my neighbors seem to think that the crop will run about an average in weight, I confess I cannot agree with them. From present indications I believe that the weight will run light.

A remarkable thing this summer was the scarcity of tobacco worms. I have found but one on my five acres during the past season. Comparing this year with 1890, when, it will be remembered we had so many of the pests, it can readily be seen that the tobacco worm will soon be a thing of the past

Several more sales of broadleaf have been made. Among those who have recently sold are Henry Pitkin, six acres, at 33 cents in the bundle, and J. W. Helm, eight acres, at 33 cents in the bundle. Both these crops were sold to Fred Graves, a cigar manufacturer of New Haven, for his own use. Dennis Reordan sold 15 acres at 31½ cents and 20 acres at 30 cents. T. A. Johnson sold eight acres at 30½ cents, and Jones Brothers sold 20 acres at 35 cents. All these sold to Sutter Brothers.

Taylor & Sons of Westfield bought a crop of four acres from Miss Kate Mahoney at 24 cents in the bundle; also the crops of John Hartnett, ten acres, and Willard Burnham, three acres, at 30 cents. Michael McGuire sold six acres at 28 cents to Lewis Osterweis of New Haven.

These are to be delivered assorted except the three mentioned as being sold in the bundle. EAST HARTFORD.

Glastonbury

Tobacco in this vicinity is all gathered.

Owing to cold and wet weather early in the season the tendency was to top low. After topping the crop grew well and was absolutely sound when gathered. It is of good weight, is curing well, light in color and so far free from pole sweat.

Probably two-thirds, perhaps more, was sold in the field, at prices ranging from 23 to 26 cents. The buyers were Graham, Taylor, Huntting and Sutter Brothers.

Warehouse Point

The following crops of Havana have been sold up to this writing: Thompson Brothers, 18 acres at 23 cents; Frank M. Thompson, seven acres at 23 cents; Frank Hamilton, seven acres at 23 cents; Phelps Brothers, 14 acres at 21½ cents; Lawrence Daly, eight acres at 21½ cents; S. D. Rockwell, three acres at 20 cents; John Canfield, five acres at 23 cents; Arthur Pascoe, four acres at 21½ cents; J. A. Pacsoe, six acres at 20 cents; Arthur Pascoe, seven acres at 23 cents and John Bassinger, three acres of seed at 20 cents. The majority of these crops were bought by Hinsdale Smith & Co., of Springfield.

The growers in this section are well pleased with the crop, never having had a better cure. The leaf is sound, free from sweat and in all respects the lightest and best ever grown.

There are a few fine seedleaf lots still unsold. Henry Osborne has five acres, Frank M. Thompson six acres and E. O. Bancroft two acres. The Thompsons are to deliver their tobacco about October 20th.

Some growers will not sell as the dealers will not place no money on the crop. Sylvester D. Rockwell sold six acres Havana for 20 cents in bundle, two acres on new land and dark color. T.

Hockanum

Chauncey Vibberts of Brewer street, one of the oldest residents in the south part of the town, dropped dead in his garden Tuesday evening, aged 80 years. He was a farmer by occupation and had always been a resident of this town. Since the death of his wife several years ago he had lived by himself. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Ira Tolles of Meriden.

Shaker Station

The Shakers' South farm yielded twelve acres of Havana tobacco that was harvested in August, and is of a very sound crop, free from injury by hail, worms or insects.

The first shed filled is now about cured, and proves to be of an elegant light color.

King Street, Enfield

A H. Potter, a tobacco grower, figured lately in an exciting episode at his home on King street. A transient workman named Elgin Palmer, who had been employed by Mr. Potter during the tobacco season and who boarded at his employer's home, went to the house in an intoxicated condition at a late hour in the night and when Mr. Potter tried to get him to go to his room for the night he refused. The two men became greatly excited and during the argument Palmer's roommate became involved and Potter went to the cellar and soon returned armed with a baseball bat.

A general mix-up ensued, the result being that Mr. Potter was cut in the neck with a knife and Palmer received a terrific blow over the eye with the bat. The latter made his escape, but returned in the morning for the remainder of his clothing. He was detained there until the officers in Thompsonville arrived when he was arrested by Constable Thomas Hayden, and subsequently jailed.

Wallop

A rural delivery route has been established in the eastern part of the town of Enfield, covering Wallop and Jabbock districts, the route to start from the Hazardville post-office. Henry F. Tracy has been appointed carrier.

River Street, Suffield

Tobacco which has been housed ten days is showing a bright, light color and is of fine quality. It is curing down fine, with no pole sweat and bids fair to weigh out satisfactorily. There have been no sales.

Several pieces of hail-cut tobacco have been left on the field to be plowed under or carted off, other pieces have been cut and housed. B.

Hillstown

Tobacco in Hillstown has all been harvested and was found in good condition. No hail or hard winds have been in this section this season.

The season has been somewhat later than usual. Several buyers have been around looking over the tobacco and two or three crops are reported sold. The present weather has been very favorable for the curing process and the tobacco is looking nice at this time.

Use of Stalks

Tobacco Growers Who Put the Tobacco Stalks Through Ensilage Cutters

IT IS the practice of many tobacco growers to cut the tobacco stalks with an ensilage cutter, obtaining in this way a fertilizing material regarded by them as worth four or five times the price of stable manure. In fact, the value of stalks is more and more appreciated, and each season finds the ensilage cutter added to the equipment of the tobacco farm.

The cutting of the stalks comes at a time when other work is not pressing, and does not involve great expense, especially when this item is taken into consideration with the additional fertilizing value that the stalks have over the uncut.

While many of the farmers use the stalks on their tobacco land, others prefer to spread them on grass land or use them in connection with other crops. The cut stalks are easy to apply, being spread by hand or preferably with a manure spreader.

The stalks of the tobacco plant are said by investigators to contain more nitrogen than the stem of tobacco leaves, and to contain less potash than the stems. The nitrogen in the stalks runs from three to four per cent. and in the stems from two to three per cent.; the potash running four to five per cent. in the stalk and six to ten per cent. in the stems. The potash is free from chlorine and most of it in soluble form. Tobacco stems are sometimes treated with nitrate of soda in order to bring up their percentage of nitrogen. Both the stalks and stems seem to be lacking in phosphoric acid, analysis showing about one-half of one per cent.

Analyses made at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station years ago showed that large amounts of plant food and particularly of potash are contained in the stalks of tobacco from which the leaves have been stripped. In the Report for 1892, pages 31 to 34, it is shown, from results of actual field tests, that the barn-cured stalks from an acre of tobacco weigh about 3,500 pounds and contain about 32 pounds of nitrogen, eight of phosphoric acid, 13 of lime and 49 of potash. That is, about one-third of the plant food taken up by a tobacco crop is contained, after curing, in the stalks.

Westfield to Hartford

Charles L. Jobes and Benjamin Vaber worked side by side in the tobacco fields at Westfield. They came to Hartford, one morning recently and Vaber invested $8 in a suit of clothes, making the purchase on Front street. The clothes were wrapped in a bundle and Vaber gave it to Jobes to hold for him while he went to take something for the hay fever. All of this must have taken place at an early hour, as at 9:40 o'clock Vaber was locked up at the police station for drunkenness. He was released in the evening and when he found Jobes on Front street he asked for his new clothes.

Jobes said he had been walking in the meadows and had left the bundle near the Willimantic bridge. Then he to went to the meadows to look for the bundle. After looking around a little while Jobes became weary of the search and gave it up, saying he could not remember just where he had hidden the bundle. Vaber turned Jobes over to Officer Flanigan and the policeman took the to men to the police station.

Jobes was locked up on suspicion. The police believe he sold the clothes. They argue that a man who worked in a tobacco field all summer would not look for recreation by strolling through the meadows.

Mexican Tobacco

For a number of years tobacco growing in Mexico has been on the increase. All that can be produced finds a ready market both in Europe and the United States, apart from the home consumption and the new markets in South America on both coasts.

In the great tobacco district of Tuxtla, Tuxtepec and Playa Vicente, in the region where the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca meet, the acreage added to the old plantation is very great, and the crop which will be gathered this autumn is estimated at over 22,000,000 pounds. On many plantations the crop is already purchased for delivery as gathered, and there is great competition among the buyers for export, who have to meet orders received from Europe and the United States.

Greek Tobacco Prices

The price of tobacco in Greece has doubled within a year, owing to American competition in the market there.

Quincy, Florida

The Florida Tobacco Company has erected a new building, of which the main part, containing four floors, occupies a space of 125x50 feet, and is so arranged as to make it, in every way, a model packing-house. The fourth floor of the building, like the second and third, undivided, will be used for drying purpose, while on the second and third the sweating process will be conducted. The basement, which is laid with brick, is divided into to large rooms measuring 88x50 and 37x50, the former of which will be used as a tying room, and the latter, as a dining-room for the employes.

This is one of the largest firms in Quincy, they contracted for the growing of 800 acres of Cuban and 150 acres of shaded Sumatra, and have bought many thousands more.

Hirschberg & Rosenberg own a tobacco plantation about twelve miles northeast of Tallahassee, upon which they have grown three crops of shaded Sumatra wrapper, and they have purchased another large tract of land situated at Lake Jackson, which is the first station out of Tallahassee on the G., F. & A. railroad.

They have given out a contract for the building of shades for about fifty acres of tobacco, besides barns, packing houses, stables and a beautiful residence for the superintendent. Work was begun September 1, at Lake Jackson.

The $50,000 syndicate recently organized in Tallahassee to grow tobacco, which purchased the fine plantation of John Collins, three miles south of Tallahassee, have just put a large force of men to work building barns, sheds and packing houses, in which to handle and cure their product.

Burley Under Cloth

The American Tobacco Company has produced what it regards as the finest crop of cigarette tobacco ever grown in Kentucky as the result of its experiment at Maysville, in that state. A crop of Burley tobacco was raised under cloth, and it was found that the leaves grew faster and larger and were thinner than the same type of tobacco grown in the open air.

Castor Bean and Weevil

The attention of the Texas boll weevil reward commission has been called to the demonstrated fact that the cultivation of castor bean in cotton rows is a certain preventative of the pest. The experiment was tried by a farmer living near Austin his season. Not a weevil or other insect can be found in the whole field, while the cotton on the adjacent farms has been ruined. It has long been known that the castor bean plant will drive away mosquitoes and flies.

Tampa

A September gale which struck Tampa removed the roofs from several cigar factories, and did considerable damage to stocks of tobacco.

East Longmeadow

Frank E. Strong of Springfield has sold the Turcott farm in East Longmeadow to Joseph F. Loveley of Springfield.

North Carolina Fire

A fire which occurred September 7 in the tobacco warehouse district of Kinston, North Carolina, destroyed property to the value of $20,000.

Bowker's Tobacco Fertilizers.

Mr. W. I. Stevens, of Hockanum, says the Bowker Fertilizers are standards of excellence, and he has been able to grow some of the **finest tobacco** in the Connecticut Valley during the past few years. Mr. Stevens is a large, expert tobacco grower, and his experience makes this testimonial valuable.

Mr. Herman Ude, Suffield, Conn., says: "My tobacco was fertilized with Bowker's Tobacco Ash Elements and my crop was . . . **very fine** I consider this fertilizer an excellent substitute for cotton hull ashes in growing tobacco."

Mr. N. S. Brewer, of Hockanum, writes that last season he grew one of the best crops he ever had, on Bowker's Tobacco Starter. A **fine leaf** of good cinnamon color, and is enthusiastic over his success. Mr. Brewer is a buyer as well as a grower.

Mr. Geo. W. Root, of West Suffield, grew last season, on Bowker's Tobacco Ash Elements, the . . . . . **finest crop** he ever grew, and sold it to The American Tobacco Company at a good price.

Other testimonials for which there is not room, all agree with the above. Why? If you are one of our customers you know. If not, our local agents will gladly assist you to learn.

BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY
218 State Street, Hartford, Conn.

The Bottom Tier

Demand for a Remarkable Shed That Will Have No First Tier

BOTTOM tiers have always been a source of intermittent contemplation on the part of the tobacco grower, the tobacco buyer and the builder of sheds. If someone could invent a shed without any bottom tiers, he would be doing a favor to the tobacco industry.

Observe the actions of the tobacco grower. In anticipation of the harvest time he has prepared a shed in which to hang the crop. The plants ripen, and he cuts them down and hangs them in the shed. He fills the shed from the peak to the ground, and from one end to the other, so full that he crowds back the outer leaves when he closes the large doors at the end.

So it follows that during the curing season the farmer has in his shed the result of the year's labor and outlay, as represented in the several acres of tobacco contained in the shed. He knows that the tobacco is there because he has had his share in the hanging, and he can see one side of each end plant when he opens the little doors around the shed. Moreover, if he so desires, he can get down on his hands and knees and crawl around in the little space that remains between the ground and tip ends of the plants in the bottom tire.

But explorations conducted in this fashion are never very satisfactory, and such observation as is bestowed comes upon the bottom tier, where the conditions may be different from the main body of the hanging crop. Likewise the grower reflects upon the fact that the bottom tier is the one that was hung last, and where the harvesting is spread over any length of time, the bottom tier is never in the same stage of curing as the tobacco in the peak.

The dampness, also, has way of get to the ground and of making its presence noticeable in the leaves hung on the lowest poles. PORTLAND.

South Vernon, Vermont

The curing season has come along in a very satisfactory, way, and the tobacco growers anticipate a most successful outcome of the year's work. No crop was ever harvested in sounder condition.

F. W. Johnson has been making an extensive trip of inspection in the tobacco growing towns. He went from Greenfield to Hartford by trolley, stopping off at many points along the line.

Charge of Smuggling

Joseph Wahrman, a tobacco dealer at No. 116 Chrystie street, New York, was arraigned September 9, before Commissioner Ridgeway in the Federal building, charged with acting as a fence for smuggled leaf tobacco, sold to him by two of the Konigin Lonisa's firemen, Thom and Schoon, who were also arrested.

Thom and Schoon turned state's evidence. They swore they obtained the stuff from a Hoboken liquor dealer, who deals regularly in smuggled tobacco and handles much of it. Sailors from the Dutch steamships, they said, bring the tobacco, wrapped about their waists, to the Hoboken man and, through a panel, it is taken from them and given to other sailors who sell it to apparently reputable tobacco merchants.

Sumatra leaf tobacco, used for wrappers of high-grade cigars, costs in Holland 80 cents a pound and sells here at about $2.50. Wahrman was held in $1,500 bail, which was furnished. The two sailors were paroled. —New York Commercial.

In the Bundle

That more tobacco will be sold this season after it is in the bundle than before, is the opinion of an observant grower.

Maryland in 1666

Strenuous Effort of Colonial Legislature to Prevent Overproduction of Tobacco

IN 1666 the Maryland legislature passed the following:

"An Act for the Encouragement of Trade.

"For as much as tobacco is the only commodity by which this province doth at present subsist which by the unlimited freedom of all persons to plant what quantity's and at what tyme they please hath glutted all marketts for divers years last past & for that reason is come to that low rate that were the tymes peaceable & trade open it would not purchase necessarys for the plantres & forasmuch as vast quantitys all ready made must needs ly upon the planters hand & perish upon his acct if wee still continue to plant tobacco as formerly for remedy where of Be it enacted by Rt. Hon. the Lord Proprietor by & with the consent of theUpper and Lower House of this present Generall Assembly that from and after the first day of Febrnary which shall be the year 1666(7) till the first day of February which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty seaven noe tobacco shall be sowen sett planted or any way tended within this province of Maryland Provided that the Honorable Sir William Berkely of Virginia and Wm. Drummond Governor of the SouthwardPlantations the Assembly there doe make the like Acts in thaie severall & respective Assemblys' etc.

Six commissioners were appointed to visit the other colonies, and conclude the agreement, and make the contract with them. The act was passed June 14, 1666. This seems to have been the initial step in the matter, but Virginia and North Carolina readily consented, and the agreement or acts were entered into. The commissioners met at James City on the 12th of June, 1666, and, after reciting the causes for such action, passed the following resolutions or agreements.

"First. That the said lawes for a totall cessation from planting, setting, growing or in any waies tending tobacco in any or in any part of all or either of the said Collonies of Virginia and Maryland bee effectually putt in Execution in Virginia and Maryland. Provided that the said Gov: Councell, and Committee of Albemarle County doe waies tending any tobacco in said County from ye first of February, 1667 in like manner as is already done in Virginia and Maryland" &c.

"Secondly. Provided for the "effectual Execution of the said Lawes ' requiring the Governore and all public officers down to the J. Ps "and all other Public officers" "to take a solemn oath upon the Evangelists to use their Best and Utmost Endeavor fully and Effectnally to see the said Lawes exeented,' &c.

"Thirdly gave the commissioners the power to appoint such persons as they chose, to go through each province to see if the agreement was being violated. In cases of violation th e Gov and the other Magistrates of said Colony offending as afforesaid shall be oblidged forthwith to employ their respective anthoritive and utmost power for the Effectual punishment of such off enders by cutting up their tobacco either sowen, planted, set or tended as aforesaid."

William Drummond, Governor, and Thos. Woodward, Surveyor General, singed for North Carolina, Maryland had four signers, and Virginia seven. North Carolina, by its General Assembly, ratified the agreement.

As early as 1615, only seven years after the settlement of Jamestown, every acre of the colony was applied to tobacco, even to the neglect of much-needed food crops; for the people of England quickly learned its uses, and the colonists as quickly learned that they possessed a valuable foundation of prosperity, a commodity of which they held the monopoly, one always in demand, one that might assure them commercial strength and independence. With the expansion of the colony into the interior, the culture of tobacco spread with proportionate rapidity, and the product became almost the sole article of export to England, and the sole medium of exchange. In the absence of money, it also became the legitimate currency of the country, with which merchandise was purchased, salaries paid, taxes discharged, and with which the stipends of the clergy were discharged.

And that was the state of affairs in the country when Maryland took the initiative in 1666 to bring abont a cessation of tobacco planting for at least one year.

East Whately

The 1903 crop is a very sound one, entirely free from damage in the field and sweat in the barns. The growth is medium in size, but I expect the weight will be fair as it was very gummy in the field and has the same appearance after curing. Colors are very light.

If the same weather continues through the season of curing, I count it one of the best crops grown in many years. There are no sales to report, but growers expect good prices for good crops with disposition to pack unless they do. G.

Warehouse Cleaning

The time approaches for cleaning the windows in the warehouse and sweeping up for the season's work. Cleanliness is no bad thing in a warehouse.

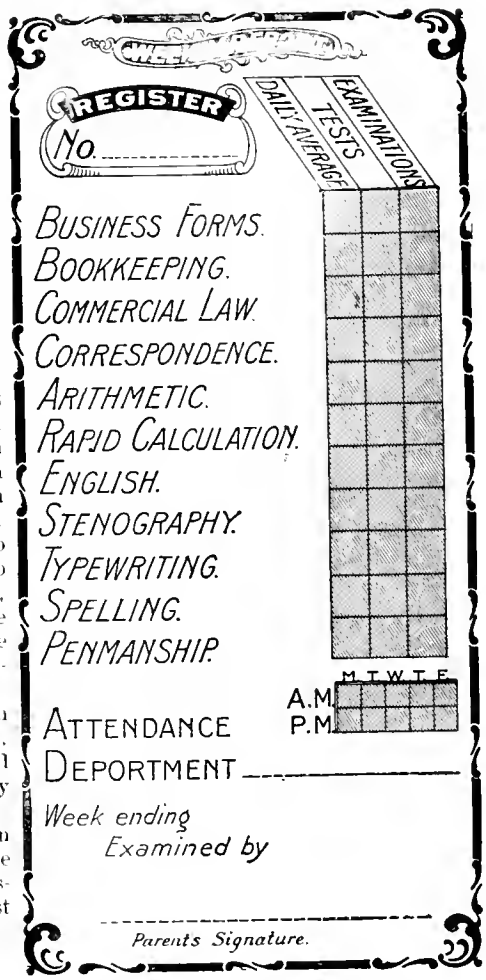
A WELL DISCIPLINED SCHOOL

Patronized by the Better Class

Few schools look so carefully after the moral training of attending pupils as the Morse Bnsiness College.

You may send your son to some business colleges and not know whether he is stndying or on the streets, or in an adjoining pool room. Not so at Morse's.

Here you are weekly informed of the exact attendance in every session, his deportment and the actual worth of his work in the daily averages, tests and examinations.



WEEKLY REPORT.

Students furthermore become thoroughly interested in the Actual Business Practice, so that there is not the least inclination to a waste of time. On the other hand they frequently stay long after school hours of their own wish, so absorbed do they get in the transactions daily carried on through the mail with students of other colleges in distant states and countries.

If parents would visit this institution and observe the busy scene, pupils writing up and using all kinds of business papers in real deals, entering the same in their bookkeeping and industriously pursuing the routine of the course, there would be no wonder at the perfect discipline. An illustrated catalogue can be had by addressing Principal E. H. Morse. 370 Asylum street, Hartford.

OLDS & WHIPPLE,

164-168 State Street, - - HARTFORD, CONN.

Manufacturers of Special Fertilizers

for Tobacco, Potatoes and Other Crops.

OUR SPECIAL PRODUCTS:

O. & W. Complete Tobacco Fertilizer. *O. & W. Vegetable Potash.*

West Suffield

I have seen no dark tobacco: the cured runs universally light thus far. No pole-sweat has occurred as yet. The crop will average light in weight. All of the tobacco has been harvested and I do not think that one crop has been sold up to this writing. W.

Charlemont

A great improvement has been noticed in the corn fields, and the crop is turning out much better than was expected. Other crops are doing fairly well. The second growth of hay is of very good quality, and on the farm of H. A. Rice a larger second crop has been obtained than in any previous year. What tobacco is raised here is of excellent quality and good yield.

Sunderland

Excellent curing weather is bringing tobacco down in fine shape. The early tobacco is out of danger and the late set soon will be if the warm dry weather continues. The crop will probably be lighter in weight than usual, but it will make up in quality what it lacks in weight. No sales to date, but several buyers are looking over the crop. C.

Sand or Sawdust

The neatly kept tobacco sheds are divided into two classes,—those with floors covered with sawdust and those with coats of sand. Both ways have admirers.

Cigar Association

An effort is being made to revive the organization known as the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, which in its day of activity was mainly composed of manufacturers of seed and Havana cigars.

The objects of the association are stated in the charter as follows: "The objects of this association shall be to secure, by united action, such legislation by congress as will abolish or reduce the last twenty per cent. increase in internal revenue taxation, and secure such other legislation, either by congress or by state legislature, as may be deemed desirable. To foster and maintain closer and more friendly relations among its members, adjusting and settling controversies and misunderstandings between its members, and the taking of such other action from time to time as may be deemed judicious, proper and necessary for the conservation and advancement of the best interests of the cigar industry of the United States and the manufacturers therein."

Wisconsin Fire

Lichtenstein Brothers of New York, lost 1,540 cases of tobacco, valued at $45,000, by a fire which destroyed Levi Kittleson's tobacco warehouse and contents, at Stoughton, Wisconsin, September 14. The total loss amounts to $70,000, covered by insurance in Eastern companies.

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TOBACCO PAPER or
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Skill in advertising comes with training and experience, the same as skill in any other line of business.

Advertising is our specialty: good advertising, the advertising that pays. We make it pay; our clients are frank to admit that.

Let us refer you to some of them: or, better yet, let us talk with you about your own particular advertising problem.

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(INCORPORATED)
Hartford Fire Insurance Building,
Hartford, Connecticut.

Cotton Crop and Soil

Comparison of the Value Per Acre With Corn and Wheat

THE traveller from the North or West, accustomed to the grazing lands of those sections, and not understanding the agricultural conditions of the South, often expresses surprise at what looks to him like very poor soil, which he sees in the hilly and pine-lands sections of much of the South. He wonders how cotton raising in these districts can support the growers, but he little understands the conditions. The cotton crop of 1901-02, including the seed, was worth $530,000,000. It was produced on less than 24,000,000 acres, or an average value per acre of over $22. The total wheat crop for the same year, produced on 43,200,000 acres, was worth $422,000,000, or an average of $9.79 per acre, and the corn crop the same year, raised on 94,000,000 acres, was worth $1,017,000,000, or an average of $10.82 per acre.

The cost of raising cotton was, doubtless, more per acre than the cost for wheat and corn, but the difference was hardly as great as the difference in the value per acre. On the richer lands of the South, where a bale per acre can be raised by good cultivation, the value per acre would be from $40 to $50, according to the price of cotton, which would match the high yields of wheat and corn in the best western farm districts.

When the wheat crop or the corn crop is below the normal yield, in part at least, substitutes can be provided, but for cotton there is no substitute. After it has left the field it affords employment in its manufacture to over 1,000,000 operatives, besides the hundreds of thousands employed in the making of machinery and in other work connected with this industry.

The capital invested in the cotton manufacturing interests of the world has been estimated to exceed $2,000,000,000. The world's production of cotton has averaged for the last six years 13,470,000 bales of 500 pounds each, of which the South has produced during that time an average of 10,023,000 bales, or 75 per cent. The South is now producing an average of about 10,500,000 bales a year. The largest crop which it ever raised was 11,274,840 bales, in 1898; but owing to the very low prices then prevailing its value was the smallest for any year since 1878. In that year the yield was 5,074,155 bales, but this gave to the cotton planters of the South $236,586,000, while the 11,000,000 bale crop of 20 years later brought $282,772,000.

From the low prices of 1898 there was a sharp rally, and the crop of 1900, running to $10\frac{1}{3}$ million bales, was valued at $494,567,000, and that of the following year at $452,000,000. To these figures should be added the value of the seed, now averaging about $80,000,000 a year, making the true value of the crop to the farmers during the last two or three years between $500,000,000 and $575,000,000 a year.

Hillside

Mapleton tobacco is curing down a fine color. There has been no pole-sweat thus far. From general appearances the crop will be about medium weight. There have been no sales as yet.

C. H. Fuller & Son have put in a hot air furnace, with electric fans, that carry the dry air to all parts of their large shed and are well satisfied with the results of the experiment. They report that the tobacco cured in this shed to be much lighter in color than tobacco from the same land in another shed. H. D. F.

South Deerfield

I believe in rotation of crops because one is not able to put in either labor or fertilizer to as good advantage if the same crop is grown year after year. After a piece of land has raised any one particular crop for a series of years it loses some element of fertility, or becomes "sick," so to speak. But if you change off you get some cheap crops of something else and still your land will be all right for the original crop again.

So far as labor goes I don't think it makes much difference, but it does more or less according as help is scarce or plenty. Any farmer who keeps his gang of men busy in several crops can produce any crop for less than he can any one special crop and there is no reason that I can see why quality need suffer by so doing. No one can control the weather and that is quite a factor in most crops. A. W. FAY.

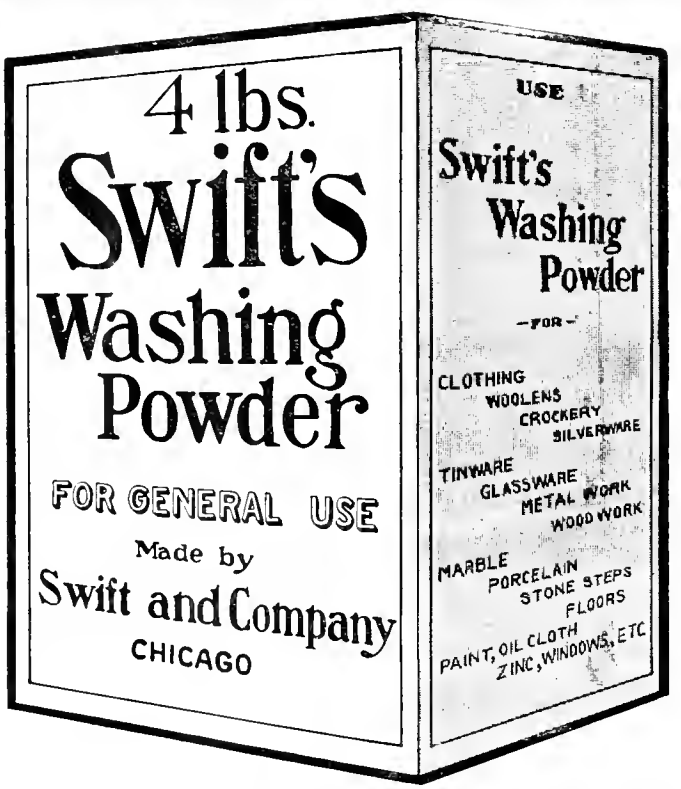
Westfield

In this section tobacco is curing well. Some of the early cuttings are nearly cured. The weather on the whole has been ideal for a good cure. The color is running lighter than last year. There has been no pole-sweat to date.

The weight of the crop is heavier in many cases than 1902, although some predict a lighter crop than an average one.

A few sales are reported for the 1903 crop. Tax Collector Wetherbee and Harry Hudson of Southwick have sold to John Decker for 20 cents in the bundle, and have received cash payments on some to bind the bargain. The total bought is about 12 acres.

Tobacco is now all harvested. No better crop has been put in the sheds for years and it is generally expected that fair prices will prevail.



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SWIFT PROVISION COMPANY,

19 JOHN STREET, - - - - - BOSTON, MASS

Japanese Monopoly

Experience of the Oriental Government in Controlling the Tobacco Industry

IT IS now four years since the Japanese government established its tobacco monopoly. So far it has proved anything but the grand source of revenue expected of it. Its promoters thought that apart from the increased revenue it would improve the growth and enlarge the export, but in these respects also it has been disappointing. There are no large tobacco planters in this country. Numerous small farmers raise each a small quantity, hence in order to prevent offences against the monopoly laws a small army of official is required, yet illicit dealings and smuggling are by no means uncommon. In the second year of its working the monopoly department reported the detection of over 7,000 cases. The number of undetected cases may be imagined. So far from helping to increase the export trade in the leaf, the monopoly has killed it. Prior to the establishment of the system the stock of Japanese leaf in the United Kingdom, the only country to which it was exported—was usually about 15,000 bales, now it is nearly nil.

The working of the system is as follows: First of all, intending growers must apply for permission to the monopoly department, stating the area they propose to cultivate. When grown all the tobacco must be brought to the monopoly office on or before March 31 of the following year. The price to be paid to the growers is fixed beforehand. It is arrived at by dividing the crop into grades. In the year 1900 there were eighteen grades. Each of these again was divided into first, second and third quality. Then, again, in each quality the leaf was separated into four sorts, viz: top leaves, upper middle leaves, lower middle leaves and ground leaves, thus making 216 grades and prices. On being brought to the local office of the monopoly the tobacco is inspected, graded and paid for. It is then distributed to other places, each bale being marked by a little wooden ticket giving its grade and weight, and also a number.

The leaf thus packed is sold by the kwamme (about $8\frac{1}{4}$ pounds) on its original weight. The monopoly's profit was originally fixed at cent per cent., but has now been increased to 150 per cent. Among the causes that have militated and will most likely continue to militate against this experiment may be mentioned the following: The grower's chief object is to get his tobacco off his hands as soon as he possibly can, thus throwing any risk of deterioration onto the monopoly, and the earlier is it taken the better for him, as the moisture contained in it means more money to him. And now that he has a sure market he does not take the same care as formerly, and thus the tobacco not seldom goes into the monopoly's warehouses in a half cured state, and owing to scarcity of competent experts it sometimes spoils and becomes worthless. It is believed that there are considerable quantity of tobacco held by the monopoly in this state.

To these drawbacks must be added deterioration of the culture. As "ad valorem" profit of 150 per cent. is gradually but surely forcing the finer brands of tobacco out of cultivation, because every rise in the percentage of profit causes the manufacturer to use a lower grade; thus the standard of tobacco used is lowered without the revenue being benefited. Again, while the profit is collected on original weights, there is always a considerable shrinkage by drying, ranging from 12 to 25 per cent.; hence the manufacturer has to pay 150 per cent. on tobacco which does not exist, and though the precautions against smuggling are largely ineffectual the expenses of working the system are wastefully high. Finally, the import of foreign leaf, which is also in the hands of the monopoly, has been very small, the profit being the same as on the native leaf—150 per cent.

STATE STREET, HARTFORD

L. B. Haas & Co. report business fairly good. They think that the greater part of the buying of the 1903 crop will be done after it is in the bundle. Mr. Haas showed the writer a number of leaves of shade-grown Cuban tobacco taken from the 1903 crop of The Connecticut Tobacco Corporation and said that if the leaves came through the sweat and showed up as well as they do now, that is, were no thinner or thicker, they will be without doubt ideal.

Miller & Shepard report business an average one for this season of the year. They have recently bought the 1902 crop of 140 cases from Clark Brothers of Poquonock. This tobacco was sampled by Joseph M. Gleason, tobacco inspector.

E. A. & W. F. Fuller report an average business. They will not begin to buy for a little while yet.

A. & S. Hartman say that business is fairly good. They finished harvesting their tobacco in Manchester September 18. They do not expect to do much buying before the tobacco is in the bundle.

Ruscher & Co., through their inspector, Joseph M. Gleason, 238 State street, Hartford, report that business this season has been excellent. Mr. Gleason still has a number of crops to sample out, which will keep him busy for the next few weeks.

M.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders; which should be received by the 25th of the month.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Used tenting cloth in any quantity; highest prices paid; state weight or yardage. PAPER STOCK, Drawer 42, Hartford, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—In Easthampton, Mass., a farm of 43 acres, good house and barn, will keep 12 cows and has good milk route. Finely located, a mile from churches, schools and cars. Address E. L. Allyn, Westhampton, Mass.

WANTED—About 12 second-hand window sash; also window frames; will also buy second-hand matched stuff and flooring boards. Williams, care The New England Tobacco Grower, Hartford.

WANTED—The advertiser, now employed desires to engage for the fall and winter, to take charge of tobacco warehouse; experienced. J. C., care The New England Tobacco Grower, Hartford.

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STABLE MANURE
In car or cargo lots.
Prompt Delivery. Lowest Prices.
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The NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER

Published monthly by

Tobacco Grower Publishing Co.

53 Trumbull street,
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Ten Cents a Copy.

Official Journal of The New England Tobacco Growers' Association.

PAUL ACKERLY, *Editor.*

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HARTFORD, OCTOBER, 1903.

THE CURING SEASON

IF there was ever before a more perfect New England Autumn for the curing of tobacco, it has passed from the recollection of the growers. To begin with, there were weeks of the finest weather for harvesting, interrupted by an occasional storm, but the weather conditions were such that at no time was there humidity in the sheds or any approach to the conditions which cause damage to the hanging tobacco. The storm of September 5 was accompanied by hail in a few localities, a fact which led to the usual exaggerations in the newspaper reports.

The bright warm weather of September, with many damp nights, has given the tobacco growers the satisfaction of seeing their crops develop quality and color in the sheds without the slightest drawbacks or handicaps in any respect. Meanwhile, the market for wrapper leaf has been moving in just the direction desired by the growers, for it is certainly becoming more apparent that the scarcity of wrapper has not been overestimated. The sales reported in this issue of The New England Tobacco Grower afford fresh proof of this fact.

THE DESIRABLE DAMP

SEVERAL tobacco growers are experimenting this year with apparatus intended artificially to produce the dampness required for the taking down of the tobacco from the poles. The plan most favored seems to be the introduction of steam into the sheds in such a way as to obtain the desired degree of humidity in the air without any chance of cooking or otherwise injuring the hanging tobacco.

The experiments which are being conducted in this line are of great value to the tobacco growing trade, and the successful moistener will doubtless be generally adopted when it arrives.

At the present time, however, there is not sufficiently exact information on hand to convince all of the tobacco growers that tobacco can be brought by steam into condition for taking down without some risk being run of injuring the quality of the leaf. Testimony, based upon experience, that steam is in no way injurious when used to hasten the taking down of tobacco, would be most acceptable to the tobacco growers of New England.

THE CUBAN PLANTERS

THE Department of Commerce at Washington has received from United States Consul General Steinhart an annual report on the conditions of commerce in Cuba which does not confirm the predictions made by the friends of reciprocity. The Cuban reciprocity treaty remains pending, yet the planters of tobacco and sugar have apparently without difficulty succeeded in restoring their plantations in the island to their old conditions, and the ravages of war have been repaired, and all without the aid of a reduction of duties as planned in the pending treaty.

Not only have practically all of the tobacco plantations been restored to cultivation, but the Cuban planters have been able to introduce such improvements as the overhead sprinkling process of irrigation. Evidently they have been able to find a market for their product.

Owing to want of rain, the 1902 crop did not cure so satisfactorily as usual and remained in a raw condition. The United States consumed about 6 per cent. of the crop, and the remainder went chiefly to three European countries,—Germany taking 12,000 bales at a valuation of $200,000; France, 2,000 bales for $116,000; and Spain, 28,000 bales for $350,000. The total amount of 1902 tobacco exported was 243,958 bales, valued at $6,700,000.

WINDSOR

Tobacco is all harvested and is curing down in excellent style. Many growers admit that the curing season this year will compare favorably with that of 1892. Some persons who held the opinion a few weeks ago that tobacco was not up to the average, have had ample cause to change their minds since and it is the general opinion of tobacco growers and others that the crop in Windsor will sort out more nice light wrappers than any crop for a number of years past.

John Gilligan has five acres which is curing down nicely and bids fair to bring a good price. The same might be said of the six-acre crop grown by William Gilligan.

C. A. Huntington, who this year raised 30 acres of Havana seed, says that in his estimation the crop, with the present curing weather, will prove to be a paying investment for the grower of 1903 tobacco. He says that in his opinion the cure has more to do in making a good crop of tobacco than the growth, and argues that a crop of good growth poorly cured will not average as much good tobacco as a crop of medium growth well cured.

Mr. Huntington has his crop of 1902 Havana tobacco, 150 cases, which was force-sweated in cases last June and which has just been sampled. He states that it sampled out in excellent shape.

Harvey Brothers have a nice crop of seven acres, which, from present indications, should bring a good price when bundled and ready for sale.

A few buyers have been driving around looking at the tobacco but no sales have resulted. It is the opinion of most of the growers that the bulk of the buying will be done after the tobacco is stripped. M.

South Windsor

A large barn, with a small tobacco shed attached, owned by Miller & Shepard, was totally destroyed by fire September 11. The shed contained about one and one-half acres of 1903 tobacco. The barn contained, besides hay, wagons, harnesses and tools, nine horses, three of which were burned.

A bucket brigade was formed, which, although unable to save the buildings where the fire started, was successful in preventing the fire from spreading to other buildings. The loss on the tobacco, horses, barns, etc., amounted to about $2,500. The insurance is about $1,500.

Glastonbury Builders

P. A. Bantle of Glastonbury has this season built for F. Comstock a tobacco shed 31 x 112, and also a 64-foot shed addition for W. G. Comstock.

New Fairfield

The tobacco in New Fairfield seems to be curing all right thus far. There has been no pole-sweat. Neither have any sales been made of 1903 tobacco.

The few remaining pieces, which were not cut early, have been harvested during the past week, except one piece near Danbury of about two acres belonging to Fred Steele, which has not been harvested at this writing. X.

Poquonock

As far as I am able to judge at the present time tobacco is curing down fine, but it is yet too early to tell what the bulk of the crop will be. The early tobacco was of small growth and consequently will be light weight. The later crop was of good growth and ought to produce as much per acre as the last two years. We have had no pole sweat.

There have been no sales up to the present and no buyers. There have been a number of lookers, but they say the growers are holding their tobacco too high.

Help has been plenty this fall and the tobacco moved in with as little friction as I have ever seen. The gale of the 16th did very little damage here.

Buying without doubt will commence early and there will probably be quite a rush for tobacco after it does. The prices at which broad leaf has sold on the east side of the Connecticut River this year will probably cause quite a few growers on the west side to set out some next season. If they do, the acreage of Havana seed will be reduced.

Hockanum

Merritt Smart has not sold his 1903 crop of tobacco, as has been reported.

Warehouse Fire

The Connecticut Valley Tobacco Corporation suffered the loss of its warehouse, which contained the entire crop of shade grown tobacco raised by them this past season, and also an acre growd by Clark Brothers. The building stood near Poquonock, and was totally destroyed by fire in the early morning of September 10. The fire was reported to President F. A. Burnham of the corporation about three o'clock. The building had been inspected at 1:30 o'clock and was all right at that time.

The building was a new one and was fitted with all the latest appliances for curing and preparing the tobacco for market. Every effort was made, by the use of fire extinguishers, etc., to save the building but to no avail. The structure was about 40x70 feet, built of brick for the first story and shingled above.

There had been no lights in or about the building previous to the breaking out of the fire, which started in the east end of the building. The loss is estimated at about $40,000, nearly covered by insurance.

Kent

Among those who have been through this section looking over the tobacco were M. Frank & Son, New York; J. B. Pitcher, Bridgewater, Conn.; M. Michaelis, Lancaster, Pa., and J. G. Zimmerman, Troy, N. Y.

Schoverling-Kinney Company have given up the Hinsdale Smith & Company warehouse in Kent, which they have used for the past three years for packing purposes.

Luther Eaton & Company closed out about 300 cases of their new tobacco recently.

It is the opinion of the growers in Kent that the 1903 crop will prove to be a good one, and all are looking forward to good prices.

COMMERCE WITH NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES

Shipments (in value) of tobacco and its manufactures between the United States and its non-contiguous territories for the month of June, 1903, and for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903, compared with the same periods in 1902:

ALASKA.

Shipments to—	June, 1903 Amount.	June, 1903 Dollars.	12 months end'g June 30, 1903. Amount.	12 months end'g June 30, 1903. Dollars.
Unm'f'actured—leaf..lbs....	3,835	540	22 659	3,897
Cigars ..... M....	1,085	55,194	4,265	205,678
Cigarettes. .....M....	271	1,419	780	4,460
Plug..... .....lbs....	22,270	9,387	143,897	56,296
All other.....		4,569	.....	41,115
Total		71,109	... ..	311,446

HAWAII.

	June 1902. Amt.	June 1902. Dollars.	June 1903. Amt.	June 1903. Dollars.	Twelve months ending June 30.— 1902. Amt.	1902. Dollars.	1903 Amt.	1903 Dollars.
Shipments to—								
Cigars.....M	22	408	244	8,532	1,308	29,317	3,326	112,507
Cigarettes.....M	120	500	1,610	4,178	32,010	66,603	19,693	59,436
Plug.....lbs.	3,132	626	20,454	8,005	7,486	1,746	423,435	202,088
All other.....	.....	3,733	... ..	10,944	.....	235,093	.....	139,960
Total	.....	5,267	.... .	31,659	.....	332,759	.....	514,144
Shipments from—								
Tobacco, manufactures of	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	5,786	.....	13,249
PORTO RICO.								
Shipments to—								
Unmanufactured—leaf,lbs.	29,595	10,046	16,999	7,967	342,490	93,718	283,873	140,666
Cigars..... M	20	660	....	... ..	39	1,280	13	315
Cigarettes..... M	.....	.....	....	.....	35	61	206	496
Plug.....lbs.	1,942	448	1,400	317	11,743	2,476	7,543	1,820
All other.....	.....	27	.....	59	....	656	.....	9,239
Total.....	.....	11,181	.... .	8,343	.....	98,191	.....	152,536
Shipments from—								
Leaf..... .....lbs	16,067	3,623	58,902	11,670	601,250	107,203	770,224	135,080
Stems and trimmings, lbs.	... ..	....	.....	... ..	64,639	5,086	... ..	... .
Cigars.....M..	5,380	127,964	2,444	64,875	70,053	1,543,253	67,243	1,746,483
Cigarettes.....M..	141	196	200	200	10,908	27,695	4,176	8,829
Total	.....	131,783	.....	76,745	.....	1,683,237	.....	1,890,391
PHILIPPINES.								
Shipments to								
Unmanufactured—leaf, lbs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	190	.....	..
Cigars.....M	....	.....	.....	.....	20	205	1	75
Cigarettes .....M	750	1,900	.....	.....	4,150	10,648	1,500	3,600
Plug.....lbs	.....	.....	.....	... ..	1,332	709	.....	..
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	1,560
Total	.... .	1,900	....	.....	.....	11,992	.....	5,235
Shipments from								
Leaf.. ....lbs..	....	.....	5,484	943	.....	.....	238,708	49,642
Cigars, etc.....M...	14	24	24	24	5,305	6,943	11,661	8,057

CURING AT MAPLETON

Henry Fuller at Mapleton has a tobacco shed fitted with steam pipes to aid in the curing of the crop and he considers the experiment a complete success.

In each bent is a steam radiator for drying the air; over each radiator is an electric fan which spreads the dry air through the building.

The steam is furnished by a boiler placed outside the building below the level of the radiators, which are laid on a grade, thus allowing the water to return to boiler.

The electric power is obtained from the Suffield electric light station, which is not more than fifty rods from Mr. Fuller's place. This apparatus, when once put in proper condition needs very little attention aside from tending fire.

Mr. Fuller says that one very good thing in its favor, is that tobacco can be hung in the building immediately after cutting and wilted readily. Another is that the building is kept warm and your tobacco cures very light color. Many growers are visiting the experimental shed.

Ellington

While the tobacco crop here in Ellington has been late this year, the farmers report good average growth with a prospect of a good leaf, good weight, and an exceptionally sound crop.

Quite a number of crops have been sold at from 14 to 20 cents in the bundle. J. H. Lynch has been offered 23 cents for eight acres of broadleaf sorted, and M. H. Aborn has had an offer of 25 cents sorted for about the same number of acres.

C. B. SIKES, JR.

Windsor Locks

The tobacco in this vicinity is curing in very satisfactory shape. The leaf is of a light color and very fine. There has not been any pole-sweat.

The crop, while not so large a growth as in some years, will undoubtedly yield as much merchantable tobacco per acre as the past two seasons, when a large percentage was damaged by pole-sweat.

The first sale reported in town was K. McCabe, ten acres, to Hinsdale Smith & Co., at private terms. There is no tobacco left to harvest, the most of it being in the sheds a week or ten days ago. M.

West Granby

Frederick Holcomb has raised under cloth two acres of Havana that forms the most remarkable growth of Havana ever seen in this region, if not in all New England. The many visitors who saw it at cutting time all expressed their unqualified admiration for the tobacco, so heavy and uniform growth, with leaf of perfect texture and character. D. M. Holcomb primed and strung the crop in Sumatra style, except for a few plants he cut and hung.

Avon

Tobacco is curing with a better finish and color than last year. We have had no weather to sweat or mould tobacco yet, and the prospect is that none will come.

I think that tobacco will be light in weight this year. All the tobacco is harvested at this writing. Buyers are waiting for the leaf to cure down before buying P. H. W.

Putney

The entire crop has now been harvested. In weight it will run about medium and is curing off light. There has been no pole-sweat. There have been no sales, and no buyers in towns as yet. B.

Suffield

Cornelius Curtin has a broken arm, having been injured in falling while hanging tobacco.

Broad Brook

Richard Boyle has 10 acres of Havana, which is curing down nicely as is all the tobacco in Broad Brook. The weather for the past few weeks has been excellent for the curing process. The tobacco has passed the pole-sweat stage.

The following sales have been made: Carl Pfieffer, 14 acres, to Joseph Myers; Michael Sullivan, eight acres; James Wilson, eight acres: John Chamberlain, eleven acres, and Max Ertel, three acres, all to Hinsdale Smith & Company of Springfield.

R.

Conway, Massachusetts

Tobacco up to the present date is curing in fine condition, free from pole sweat, good color and texture and a little more body to leaf than last year.

There have been no sales as yet, and most growers prefer not to sell until it is taken down and stripped. C. P.

Shade-Grown Cuban

Tobacco grown in New England under cloth from Cuban seed promises to receive the enthusiastic attention of the leaf trade, judging from the results obtained at several Connecticut plantations this years.

Scitico

Good crops, sound and well handled, have been harvested by Growers McNamara Gowdy, Taylor and Bailey.

The second crop of hay is proving of great value to the farmers whose dependence would otherwise have been on the unsatisfactory corn crop.

Agawam

Tobacco in Agawam is curing a nice light color. There has been no pole sweat as yet. The crop as a rule will run light in weight. Tobacco has all been harvested. There have been no sales to date. F.

Pomological President

J. H. Hale of Glastonbury has been elected president of the American Pomological Society, which held its annual convention in Boston. Mr. Hale has been fruit grower from boyhood. His specialty has been peaches and he is the largest grower of that fruit in the world. In addition to his home farm Mr. Hale has peach orchards in Berlin, Seymour and in Georgia. He is president of the Glastonbury Business Men's Association, has been president of the American Nurseymen's Association and for several years was president of the Connecticut Pomological Society. He is a member of the executive committee of the State Grange and was master of the Grange for four years, from 1886 to 1889. Mr. Hale was one of the Glastonbury Representatvies in the Connecticut Legislature in 1893.

Fairbanks Branch Store

The Fairbanks Company, manufactures of scales, trucks, gasolene engines, and other goods, have recently opened a branch store and warehouse in Hartford.

It is located at 314 and 316 Pearl street and consists of the ground floor and basement of one of the stores formerly occupied by Seidler & May. It has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up for this purpose. The main floor which is 80 x 30 feet, will be used as a show room and office. The basement, which is the same dimensions, is divided by a partition through the centre and will be used for receiving, shipping and storing goods.

The Hartford branch is under the management of S. Frank Fox, who has represented the company in Hartford and vicinity for the past few years, and who has built up such an extensive business throughout Connecticut and Southern Massachusetts that it was deemed advisable by the company to open this new store and shipping station for this trade alone.

The company will carry here, as elsewhere, mill supplies, scales, trucks, gasolene engines and in fact all the numerous things which they manufacture.

First Fall Inscription

Amsterdam, September 18.

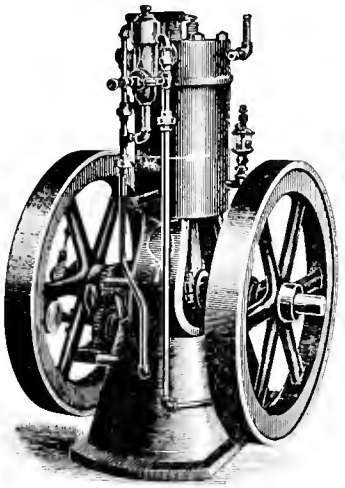
Of the 17,784 bales of Sumatra offered at today's Fall inscription, only between eight and nine hundred bales were taken for America. This proves the falling off of the leaf offered for use of the American trade. The quantity taken was nearly evenly divided up among a few of the large American houses.

Late September Market

New York, September 23.

For those who had good assortments of tobacco, either in new or old leaf, the past week has been a very active one. One firm alone disposed of over 3,000 cases of tobacco, composed of 1902 Wisconsin and 1920 Pennsylvania Broad leaf. The Wisconsin sells at a wide range of prices, according to grade, and the Pennsylvania brings 12 to 13 cents for running lots. The total sales of Wisconsin for the week aggregate about 1,500 cases, and of Pennsylvania about 2,500 cases, including a lot of 400 cases of 1901 Broad leaf, fillers out, which brought 12 cents Some 800 cases of 1902 Big Flats were sold for export at 5½ to 6 cents.

Samples of the 1902 Zimmer Spanish are being shown in the market, and favorable judgment has been passed upon it. In most cases it is found to be uniformly packed and of good quality. A few advance sales have already been consummated. The total sales of domestic leaf for the week past aggregate upwards of 5,000 cases.



Every Tobacco Grower and Every Farmer Needs One

Fairbanks Gasolene Engines

UTILITY DURABILITY ECONOMY

Are three of their many excellent features. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." You can always rely on the "Fairbanks." A ready and willing worker. Let us tell you more about them in our catalogue No. 360.

Vertical 1 1-2 to 10 H. P. Horizontal 3 H. P. up.

Neither Can You Afford to be Without a

FAIRBANKS SCALE

We have a few Triumph Wagon Scales, 3, 4 and 5-ton capacities, to build 14 ft. long x 7½ ft. wide, to dispose of at a sacrifice to make room for other goods. Write for prices, or call and see them at 314-316 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

The Fairbanks Company,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y. Baltimore, Md. Buffalo, N. Y. Pittsburg, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa. New Orleans, La. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B. C.
Boston, Mass. London, E. C.

314 & 316 Pearl Street, - Hartford, Conn.

Sunderland

Six acres of land in Sunderland has been bought by the Amherst & Sunderland electric road for sidetracks to hold freight cars while being loaded with onions, tobacco and other produce. As these cars can be hauled directly to the Central Massachusetts station in Amherst and placed on the tracks ready to go east or west, the Sunderland shippers will, it is expected, make a considerable saving over the old system of carting to South Deerfield, the most accessible Boston & Maine station until now. The onion town has a growing freight traffic, the major part of which will now go over the Amherst & Sunderland tracks into Amherst.

Apples are very uneven, some orchards being well laden with fair fruit, others with scarcely any on them. There is light yield of pears and less of plums. Quince bushes are nearly all dead or bearing fruit not fit to use. Years ago a quince orchard was quite profitable to the farmers. They would start with ten bushels of quinces and return with $40 cash. Early potatoes are yielding better than expected with no scab or rot. Pastures are green and fresh. Silo corn is large and heavy. On the whole, crops are fair and if frosts hold off a few weeks there will be fully an average crop. Several of our farmers have given up raising cream, and are raising more onions and tobacco.

Mapleton

William Harlow, employed by Dwight Loomis, fell while hanging tobacco September 15th, and was considerably bruised but no bones broken.

Havana Regions

While the early excitement among the buyers of Connecticut broadleaf was going on there was a good deal of viewing and "looking round" by buyers in the Havana towns at the same time, and the tobacco buyers have not been able to hide their intense interest in the whole 1903 crop.

Tight Sheds

A tightly battened shed has had opportunity to prove its worth during the past three weeks,—a period not free from severe winds.

On State Street

The general opinion is that with a shortage of good wrappers in the market, the 1903 crop should bring good prices.

Brazil Experiments

The state of Bahia, in Brazil, has decided to establish an experiment station, in order to promote the culture and manufacture of tobacco. To this end the minister to this country from Brazil has been authorized to employ an expert, preferably a Cuban, to take charge of the station.

F. M. Johnson

STUDIO

1039 MAIN ST., HARTFORD

Leading Artist in Photography and General Portraiture.

Our photographs are not "shade" grown but are made with the clearness and exact likeness that win for us permanent customers. We are after your photographic trade. ***Studio, 1039 Main St., Opposite Morgan St.***

J. C. Bidwell & Co.

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Roofing Material, Tobacco Twines, Rope, Tackle Blocks, Scales, Trucks and Builders' Hardware.

IN RUBBER DEPT.

A FULL LINE OF

Rubber Hose, Blankets and Sprayers.

237 Asylum St., Hartford, Connecticut

Our "Special" Tobacco Paper

Keeps tobacco well. Guaranteed against string cutting. Sold two carloads in Suffield alone last year. Ask Sam'l Orr, Chas. Haskins, Suffield, or your neighbor about it.

Arthur Sikes sells it in Suffield or direct

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

33 Lyman Street, - - - - Springfield, Mass.

Early September Market

Boom in Connecticut Valley Tobacco in New York Trade

New York, Sept 2.

THE 1902 New England leaf continues to hold the centre of the stage. The demand for Connecticut broadleaf is far from being satisfied, although our local packers have practically closed out their holdings. Buyers are now scouring the State of Connecticut in the hope of supplying their wants. The keen demand for the 1902 broadleaf has caused an early buying movement to set in for the tobacco which is now being harvested, and some fancy prices are reported as having been paid for certain crops. Great inroads have also been made on the Havana Seed.

The dark wrappers and seconds have been extensively depleted during the past few days, and the latter are being held at extremely high prices. Several houses are asking from 23 to 26 cents for their seconds, and one firm asks 30 cents. Even goods that have been marked by the samplers are selling as high as 15 cents. Some good sized blocks of the new Pennsylvania fillers have also changed hands during the week.

New York, Sept. 5.

After a good deal of skirmishing, the numbers of out-of town buyers in our market pitched in in earnest this week and secured between seven and eight thousand boxes of tobacco, chiefly of the Pennsylvania and New England crops. Next to the Connecticut broadleaf, last year's Pennsylvania crop seems to be the favorite leaf with jobbers this year. They can hardly make a mistake in their choice. That other crops have not shared equally in the purchases is partly due to their defectiveness and partly to the fact that packers have not yet sampled them.

But the season has opened most auspiciously, and there is every prospect that the stock in our market will be cleared out of first hands with the close of the current year. Though very little noise has been made about Sumatra sales, they by far exceed the usual average for this season. For the first time in twelve years, the jobber has taken to it as of necessity, and has freely made liberal purchases of it. More than six hundred bales were taken by the Western jobbers during their stay here.

New York, Sept. 9.

The new Connecticut boom has commenced to subside, a condition which is due solely to the extensive depletion of stock which has been going on for several weeks back. As a matter of fact, there are but small quantities now remaining of Connecticut Havana Seed seconds, Connecticut Havana Seed dark wrappers, or Connecticut Havana Seed top leaves, while the broadleaf is entirely wiped out. About the only grades of the 1902 New England crop in which there are any selections are the light and medium wrappers.

During the week some twenty odd bales of shade-grown tobacco, both Havana and Sumatra, were sold. A fancy lot of the former brought $3 a pound.

Sumatra. Now that the excitement over New England has partly subsided a little, more interest in Sumatra is evident. Practically no large transactions are being made, but prospective buyers are placing trial orders with better grace, and small lots are moving more freely.

Havana. The increased inquiry for sample bales, noted in our last report, has developed favorably, and sales amounting to several hundred bales of Havana have been made during the past week as a result. The first week in September showed more activity than was displayed any time in August, and importers are confident that business will improve steadily from now on. As in Cuba, prices here remain firm on all grades of leaf. Those looking to 1903 leaf for tobacco adapted to blending will probably find themselves "up against" a difficult problem. With the exception of a few fine lots, this class of goods will be a missing quantity.

MARYLAND EXHIBIT

The Southern Maryland Fair Association has made arrangements for the sending of its Fall exhibit of tobacco samples to the St. Louis Exposition, and has taken up the work of collecting the samples according to rules which are briefly as follows:

The conditions provide for a sample of tobacco of the crop grown in the year 1902 and containing 130 leaves tied in twelve bundles, with the wrapper to make the thirteenth leaf, and to be alike with the others. The leaves must not be ironed, but spread out upon one another. Each exhibitor can show only one sample of any variety of tobacco, but can show any number of varieties.

The committee to weigh the tobacco will be composed of one member from each of the five counties in Southern Maryland and another committee of three persons engaged in buying and selling Maryland tobacco will fix the money value per pound of each sample shown. The prize sample in its respective group shall be that one shown to be worth the most upon multiplying its weight by its value per pound. The weighing of the samples and the judging of their respective value and the awarding of prizes are to be done publicly.

Prizes are offered for the best samples from each of the five counties and an additional prize for the best one of the five prize samples. By request of the Maryland exhibitors of Baltimore, this exhibit will be shipped to St. Louis and placed in the Maryland Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition. The fair will be held the latter part of the month.

"Millions for Farmers"
So says Secretary Wilson, U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.
TEXAS TOBACCO TRACTS
Write for Full Information to....
Exhaustive Tests Prove that the Finest Grade of
CUBAN LEAF
Filler and Wrapper Can be Grown in East Texas on the Line of the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Soils and Climate similar to famous Vuelta Abajo District of Pinar Del Rio, Cuba.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Houston, Texas

WIRE FOR SHADE-GROWERS.
The Blodgett & Clapp Co.,
Hartford, Conn.
Iron, Steel AND Metal Merchants
And Dealers In
TIN PLATE, CARRIAGE AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Office and Warehouse, 49 and 51 Market Street.

Essex Tobacco Specials and Special Manures for all Crops

THE manufacturers of the ***Essex High Grade Fertilizers*** would respectfully invite the attention of all who are interested in farming to inspect the crops now growing in the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys, that are raised wholly or partly on their high grade manures.

Although the season so far has been irregular as to weather conditions, we are daily receiving the most flattering reports from our customers showing that to succeed in ***all seasons you must use*** Essex Manures.

Give us your orders for Fine Ground Bone and for our Grass Manure if you are seeding down this fall. There are no better in the market.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

E. B. KIBBE, General Agent, Box 752, Hartford, Conn.

GREENFIELD

Much favor is being accorded to Gov. Bates' plan for reforesting the abandoned lands of the state, using convict labor. There are many thousand acres of land in Massachusetts that are not worth the taxes and can be acquired for a song. They are growing up to scrub or lying utterly waste, in some cases getting filled with the hardhack bush, which is the worst of all land killers.

When this evil bush once gets a foothold in a lot, good-bye to its value. Fire, the axe, are powerless to prevent its spread as long as a single piece of root is left undestroyed. The plan, when once the land is secured, will be carried out under Chairman Pettigrove, head of the state department of prisons, which is a guarantee of its being well done.

The using of convict labor will make expense in guarding the prisoners, but will have distinct advantages in the health of the prisoners and providing work for them that does not compete with free labor. Mechanics in our factories object with good reason to having to come in competition with convicts. For 17 years this question of convict labor has been before the country. In 1886 the national government started an investigation, leading to the result that prisoners must be employed and that in such employment the question of competing with free labor must be considered. Massachusetts took similar action in 1878.

Many have been the suggestions to have convicts build the state roads. But American people object to seeing chain gangs on the roads. The foresting of the back country lands of the state will be done in no other way unless in the future they should come into the possession of men like W. C. Whitney, which is a remote contingency. Individuals cannot wait, life is uncertain. But the state is here for the future and in less than a generation, if the plan is carried out, will get an ever increasing income from such lands amounting to millions a year.

Conway, Massachusetts

Almon B. Eddy died recently at the age of 49. He was successful as a farmer, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son.

The good prices which are being paid for the 1903 crop in the Connecticut towns are regarded with much interest by the growers in this vicinity, who feel that the crop they have produced this year deserves, and will obtain, prices above the average.

East Texas Tobacco

L. H. Shelfer of Quincy, Florida, has resigned his position as tobacco expert with the Department of Agriculture, and will engage in raising tobacco in the Nacogdoches region of East Texas.

Large Tobacco Barn Burned

The stock barn, 85x40 feet, owned by John Meagher of South Deerfield, Mass., was burned early in September The flames spread to the large tobacco barn, 125 feet long, near by, which was destroyed. The barn contained twelve crops of nearly 160 cases of tobacco, which had been sorted by Mr Meagher for farmers in the neighborhood; also four acres of tobacco on the poles belonging to Mr. Meagher, and a little tobacco belonging to Mr. Swan.

Mr. McNerney, who recently was burned out, and was a heavy loser, again suffered loss by this fire, of a horse and two harnesses. C. E. Dean's horse, which was in the burning barn, some way escaped with a badly blistered body. It is doubtful whether he can be saved. The house of Mrs Ida Hager which stands near, caught on fire and the house of Gerrett Clark was badly scorched.

The loss will probably reach $10,000 or $12,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

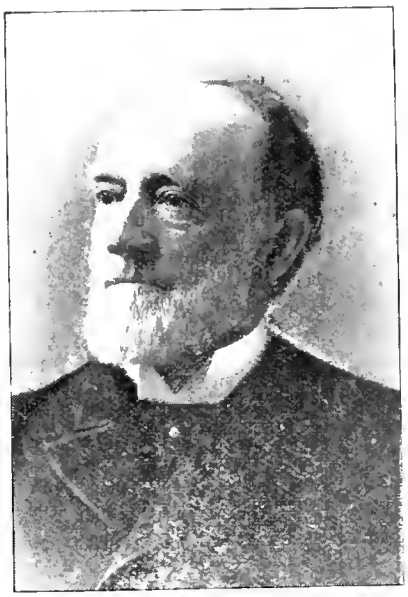
Along the Highways

In some of the busiest tobacco growing towns it has been found possible this season to cut the brush and dress up the highways, even if the work comes at the tobacco-cutting time. The wild carrot, likewise, has come in for occasional cutting.

Hezekiah S. Sheldon

Hezekiah S. Sheldon, a prominent resident of West Suffield, who was for many years interested in the tobacco growing industry, died at his home September 29, aged 83 years. His death followed a stroke of paralysis, which he suffered on August 8.

Mr. Sheldon was born in West Suffield, June 23, 1820, was educated at the public schools and also attended the first term of school held in the Connecticut Literary Institute in the fall of 1833. After leaving school at the age of 17 he taught at different times at Poquonock, East Granby and West Suffield. Later he took up farming as a vocation.



HEZEKIAH SPENCER SHELDON

[*Windsor Locks Journal.*]

He was for a number of years vice-president of the First National Bank of Suffield and held this office at the time of his death, besides being one of the directors. He had been a contributor to many newspapers and magazines on matters of a historical nature and was also author of several local histories.

On November 1, 1843, Mr. Sheldon was married to Miss Almira C. Rose of West Suffield and the following January moved into the house where he died. His wife died in August, 1887. Mr. Sheldon leaves a brother, Martin J. Sheldon of West Suffield, and a neice, Mrs. J. Ogden Armour of Chicago.

TRAVELS OF A CROP

That a tobacco grower is not sure when he has sold his tobacco is well illustrated in the case of Joseph H. Palmer, of Southwick. Mr. Palmer tells the story in his own words as follows: "I sold my tobacco to a man that signed his name J. Segal. He bought the tobacco and examined it thoroughly and paid me $150 down when he bought it. He wanted it sent to the depot next day, which I did. At the station he gave me orders about shipping it and paid me $10 more, making $160 in all.

"When the tobacco reached Chicago he wrote me that he had examined the goods thoroughly and would not take them unless I would throw off three cents a pound on the whole purchase. I wrote back that I knew what to do with the tobacco and him too. Soon after I received another letter asking me to give him liberty through the railroad company to examine the goods for he could sell them better than I could, and that he would sell the tobacco and take out his $160 and I could have the rest. I never answered that letter, but orderd the tobacco returned to Southwick and I have it all right.

"After the tobacco was returned I found that he had not examined it as he said he had. I sent the tobacco C. O. D. or probably I should never have received but the $160. The freight to Chicago and return was something like $143."

The card which was given to Mr. Palmer was inscribed, "The People's Cigar Company, 485 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, J. Segal, proprietor."

THOUGHTS

Following are some opinions expressed by some of the most prominent tobacco growers in New England:

That horizontal doors in tobacco sheds are better than vertical doors.

That a backward plant can be made to produce good tobacco by feeding it during growth.

That charcoal fires in sheds will, in a measure, prevent pole-sweat.

That tobacco on lower tiers will cure lighter in damp weather if sawdust is spread upon the floor of the shed.

That before a man knows all there is to learn about growing tobacco his neighbors are saying what a good man he was when he was alive.

That a crop that shows up well in the bundle is the one to raise.

That every man who raises tobacco should subscribe to The New England Tobacco Grower.

That telling about the fine crops you used to raise will not increase the value of the present crop.

That a good feeling should exist between the tobacco growers—for their own welfare.

That the 1903 crop should bring better prices than the growers have been getting for the past few seasons.

That the growers who assorted the 1902 crop made a wise move

What do you think?

THE ROW NEXT THE ROAD.

Enfield

Hinsdale Smith & Company of Springfield have purchased the crops of 1903 Havana from the following persons: Joseph Watson, three acres at 23 cents; Welch Brothers, four and one-half acres at 21½ cents; Patrick Carey, three and one-half acres at 21 cents; A. H. Potter, two acres at 20 cents; George Parsons, four acres at 19 cents, and Michael Nicholson, three acres, price not stated. All of this tobacco was bargained for in the bundle.

William K. Henry sold his crop of Havana to Hinsdale Smith & Company at 20 cents and his broadleaf to Gans & Son at 17 cents. There are no other sales at present. Tobacco is curing down nicely and prospects are good for a fine crop. G.

Deerfield

Tobacco was all harvested without damage from wind, hail or rainy weather, there being only one rainy day during the whole time. The crop is curing a fine light color, without sign of pole-sweat.

Aside from a few light spots in almost every crop, the growth was never better. The fineness of the leaf makes it doubtful if the weight will be up to last year. A few sales are reported at 18 and 19 cents, but the majority of growers are holding for from 20 to 25cents. A.

are those that reach just the class of people to whom you want to sell your goods.

If you want to do business with the tobacco growers of New England, the advertising medium to use is THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER.

Intelligent advertising in THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER makes good customers. It brings not merely a transient trade, but steady business, for the tobacco growing industry is such that the grower finds himself in need of new equipment and new supplies at every season of the year.

The NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER,

Hartford, - - Connecticut

After Export Trade

Richmond Interested in Movement of the American Tobacco Company.

RECENT developments in the tobacco world, which promise to be very widespread in their effects upon the trade in Virginia and all other tobacco growing sections, indicate to Richmond observers a purpose on the part of the American Tobacco Company, commonly viewed in the light of a combination of manufacturers, to enter the leaf business as well and compete actively for the trade now covered by individual and independent exporters located in Richmond and other places.

The movement is the latest step in what appears to be the intention of the great corporation gradually to secure the control of the tobacco industry in all its varied forms. Heretofore its energy has been directed toward monopolizing the manufactured business, and in this it has now largely succeeded. The great factories have nearly all been bought up in this country, and there is a co-operative "alliance" with a similar trust in England. The business of manufacturing tobacco in these two countries is thus pretty well under the control of the great corporations.

The trust has acquired two leaf concerns and is even now preparing to enter foreign markets and sell raw leaf tobacco to foreign manufacturers. Some of the tobacco men here who will be most affected by the movement believe it means that the American Tobacco Company is simply working out a plan to capture the tobacco industry as a whole. To those concerns not included within itself the trust will sell leaf tobacco and take the place of the exporters in this country.

The first country that is being invaded is Germany. Some time ago the American Tobacco Company bought out Matthews & Son of Louisville, leaf dealers, and later Nathaniel F. Dortsch, of the same place. It will probably transact business through these houses and others that may be acquired or established later. It is understood further that the company has appointed E. Barkhausen, a dealer at Bremen, as the agent to sell tobacco direct to the manufacturers of Germany. They are reported also to have rented a warehouse at Bremen, and engaged a force of hands to handle their hogsheads and also several drummers, who are to tour the manufacturing centers of Europe. The countries open to them are: Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. France, Italy and Austria are regie countries, here the governments conduct the tobacco trade and gets its supplies from exporters located here. German manufacturers have heard of the threatened invasion, and are considerably stirred up over it.

One of the most prominent leaf dealers of Richmond, who is a large exporter to Germany, and whose business interests may be largely affected by the new plan of the trust, says:

"We are willing to see what's going to happen. The movement is on, and I am strong in the hope that it won't succeed. At all events I am not going to get out of the business just yet.

"The American Tobacco Company now largely controls the manufacturing field here; it is now after the leaf business. All it wants to do after that is to start raising tobacco on the farm and monopolize the planting of the weed, and then it will have all. It has already forced many of the exporters out of the field by the English combination. Many who are still in the business are just waiting to get rid of their stocks as advantageously as possible. If it captures the other countries it is now starting out after it will largely cut the remaining exporters out as well. Then the regie countries will fall into the hands of the trust, because if there are no exporters here the governments will have nobody to buy from but the American Tobacco Company. This will complete the circle."

United States Census

The total population enumerated by the 12th census was 76,303,387, but while the area of enumeration covered Alaska and Hawaii it did not include Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam or Samoa. The population of these newly-acquired islands has, however, been ascertained partly by estimates and partly by special censuses. Including these estimates, the total population of the United States and its outlying possessions in 1900 was as follows:

Area of enumeration	76,303,387
Philippine islands	6,961,339
Porto Rico	953,243
Guam	9,000
Samoa	6,100
Total	84,233,069

The only countries surpassing the United States in number of inhabitants are the Chinese empire, the British empire, the Russian empire, and probably France, with the inclusion of its African possessions.

Wilting Disease

A new tobacco disease has broken out in North Carolina which consists of the wilting of the leaves, accompanied by a brown color in that portion of the stem just inside of the bark. It seems to be very contagious as well as destructive. The cause is described as a minute phytozoon.

Orange

James M. Crafts, a veteran tobacco grower, died here at the age of 86 years. He had been prominently known in the industry for 50 years, and wrote frequently on topics connected with the trade.

Ellington

William Nieman his sold four acres of seed, and Myron Aborn has sold one and one-fourth acres of seed leaf to J.S. Gans & Company.

SPRAYING
APPARATUS of all kinds, of large or small capacity, Mounted & Portable Outfits.
Send for special Catalogue.
HAND STEAM OR POWER
PUMPS
For Factories or Private Use.
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
GASOLINE ENGINES
from 1½ to 75 Horse Power for all services.
Special Pumping Engines.
PULLEYS, SHAFTING AND BELTING
for Power Equipment of Factories and Mills.
WINDMILLS, TANKS AND TOWERS,
Pipe, Fittings and Hose.
In writing for Catalogue please specify which one you want.
We make a specialty of Water Supply Outfits for Country Estates.
CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY,
174 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

THE USE OF AN

Underwood Typewriter

will increase your business.

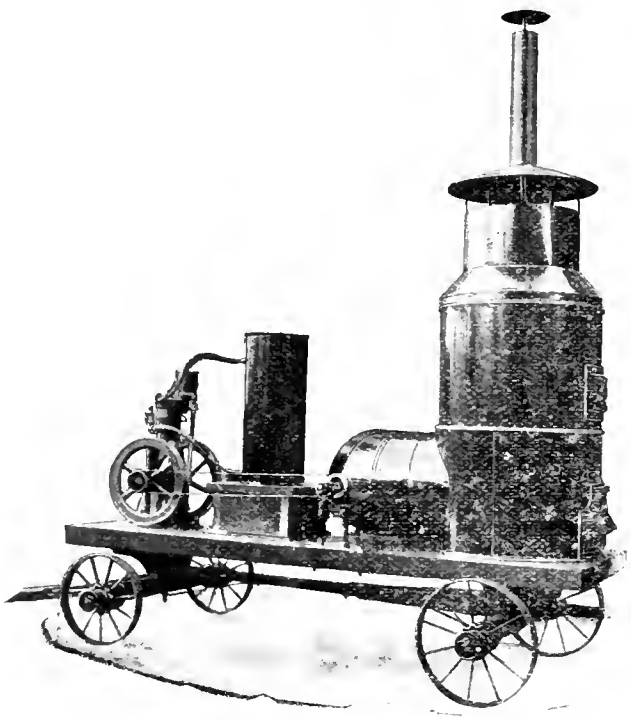
Rent one for a month and watch the result.

Underwood Typewriter Company,

755-757 Main Street,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THE HILLMAN TOBACCO CURER

Manufactured by the Hillman Tobacco Curer Company,
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.
Patented April 1st, 1902.



It governs the atmospheric conditions, prevents sudden changes and dispels dampness, thereby producing a lighter colored crop. It creates a circulation evenly through the shed. The air may be heated if required to wilt or dry.

It can readily be seen that no grower of tobacco can afford to be without one, the machine will pay for itself several times the first year, if a bad year.

This machine may be seen in operation in Suffield, and Granby Station, Connecticut. Westfield, Hatfield, or Hadley, Massachusetts. Only a few more can be obtained this season as there is not time to manufacture more. Investigate and order at once. Save your tobacco free from pole-burn. It will do it.

Hillman Tobacco Curer Company,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

LUTHER M. CASE,

WINSTED, CONNECTICUT,

Packer and Dealer in

Connecticut Leaf Tobacco.
Shade Grown ∞
Sumatra in Bales.

Main Warehouse and Office, Pine Meadow, Conn.

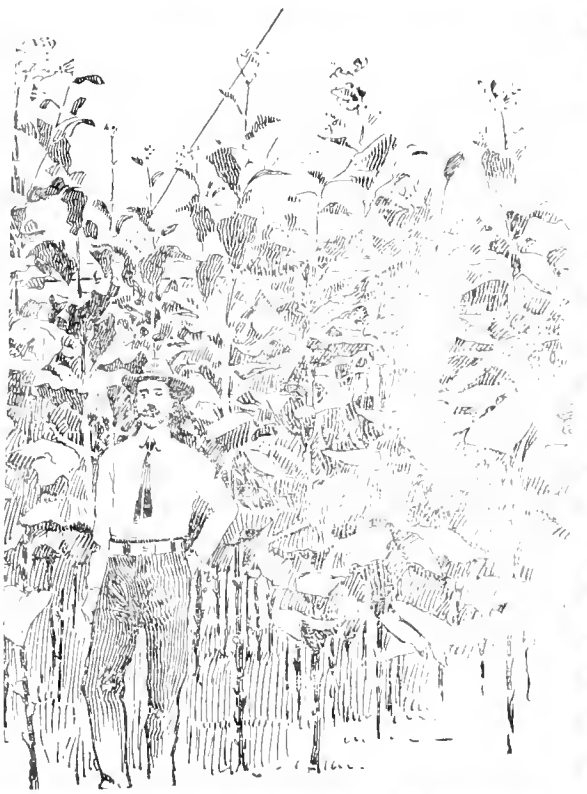
BRANCH WAREHOUSES:

Southwick, Mass.,—Foreman, H. L. Miller.
East Canaan, Conn.,—Foreman, L. F. Bronson
Barkhamsted, Conn.,—Foreman, L. A. Lee.
North Hatfield, Mass.,—Foreman, Willis Holden.
New Hartford, Conn.,—Foreman, James Stewart.

SUMATRA PLANTATIONS:

Pine Meadow, Conn.,	25	Acres.
Barkhamsted, Conn.,	20	Acres.
Southwick, Mass.,	15	Acres.

Always in the market for old Tobacco if well assorted and packed. Havana Seed Wrappers a specialty, assorted and sized into thirty-two grades.



Burley Counties

Kentucky Tobacco Growers Pass Resolutions in Favor of Competitive Markets

TWENTY-FOUR Kentucky counties, one in Ohio and one in Indiana were represented at the recent meeting of Burley tobacco growers, at Lexington, Kentucky, which appointed a committee "to confer with the management of the Continental and American Tobacco Companies and other interests and acquaint them with the action of this convention and urge co-operation between the manufacturers and growers."

A preamble to the resolution from which the above extract is taken contained the following:

"The Continental and American Tobacco Companies have acquired control of practically all the tobacco manufactories of the world, and the Congress of the United States has enacted laws by which the growers of tobacco are, in effect, denied the right to prepare their product for market so that it may be sold direct to the consumer. The consequence is, there is practically no market for tobacco, expect that which may be fixed by the Continental and American Tobacco Companies.

"Therefore, the growers are deprived of the benefit of competition among purchasers, which condition does not obtain as to any other commodity, and by reason of which condition the Continental and American Tobacco Companies have a monopoly of the tobacco market in all its branches, and, therefore, have the power to arbitrarily fix the price of every pound of tobacco in the hands of the producer, without regard to the real value or the price at which the tobacco is sold to the consumer. The result is that tobacco when sold by the producer sells for less in comparison to the cost of production than any other product of agriculture.

"The tobacco growers of Kentucky produce nearly fifty per cent. of all the tobacco grown in the United States, and nearly ninety per cent. of all the Burley tobacco grown in the world. An effort is being made, in opposition to the interests and wished of the growers, to consolidate the Louisville and Cincinnati Exchanges with the Continental and American Tobacco Companies, or put such exchanges under the control of said companies, thereby destroying home markets and forcing every pound of tobacco that may be produced to be shipped, to Louisville or Cincinnati and there sold through one of the exchanges, for the sole purpose of enabling said proposed consolidated interests to further oppress the growers by exacting from them unreasonable and unnecessary warehouse fees and charges, which, added to the cost of production, will reduce the compensation of the grower for his labor and capital invested to such an extent that tobacco can not be profitably produced at the price now being paid for it, and if said proposed combination be consummated many of the tobacco growers will be forced to discontinue business."

Shade Wrappers

The demand for shade grown leaf continues to increase, and no manufacturer who started to use New England shade grown has discarded it. The cigar makers who are just learning of the merits of the leaf are adding to the market for this tobacco.

IT'S A GOOD THING TO KNOW:

The best place in Hartford to buy Jewelry, to buy a watch, to have a watch repaired.

It's over on Pearl street, just a little way from Main.

GEORGE W. BALL,

Diamond Broker and Jeweler,

65 PEARL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

The International Tobacco Cloth

Plantation Boarding-house Equipment.

We are in a position promptly to supply all requirements for the equipment of plantation boarding-houses, and the large orders we have filled for such goods testify to our success in this branch of business. We supply bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, table cutlery, crockery, mattings; in fact everything needed for a complete establishment.

We carry, also, harnesses and horse clothing, in all styles and for all uses.

Prompt shipments and careful attention to details mark our treatment of orders.

FORBES & WALLACE,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The New England Tobacco Grower

VOL. IV. No. 3. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, NOVEMBER, 1903 $1.00 A YEAR

Greenhouse Plant at North Bloomfield

CONSIDERABLE thought has been given these later years by tobacco growers, and all those interested to the endeavor to eliminate the element of chance and reducing to as near an exact science as may be possible, the growing of tobacco in all its various phases.

The management of the Windsor Tobacco Growers' Corporation at their plantation in Bloomfield, have put into a concrete form some of their ideas along this line, as is shown in the greenhouse which they have had built for the growing of plants, illustrated on this page. In fact, the equipment throughout on this plantation deserves mention, and the management commended for the progressive and attractive way in which its affairs are being carried along.

GREENHOUSE ON THE WINDSOR TOBACCO GROWERS' CORPORATION FARM

The boarding-house, suggesting by its colonial style of architecture more of the private residence, the up-to-date sheds, the greenhouse and the water supply, all speak of the modern way of doing things.

The green househas a southerly exposure, measures about two hundred and twenty-five feet in length by about eight feet in height and twelve feet in width. The windows on both front and top are hinged, so as to admit air when desired. The house is heated by means of a hot water circulating system. The seed beds are arranged on either side of a central walk and are elevated slightly above it to allow for drainage and ventilation

The house was utilized for the first time this last spring, seed being sown in early March. Here it is possible to grow plants absolutely independent of weather conditions, for the temperature may be maintained at will. The facilities for watering plants either with warm or cold water, is an extra advantage of importance,—faucets having been placed at different points in the house. Where any considerable acreage is to be set out (and early transplanting is essential if the whole is to be done in season), it becomes necessary to absolutely control the growth of the plants.

The management are enthusiastic over the results secured in this way and hold it to be a big advance over the old method of out-door seed beds with their greater exposure to the inclement weather of early spring.

The water supply of the plantation has its origin in three large boiling springs, which have been enlarged and "barrelled." From here the water is pumped to a tank reservoir located on an elevation about half a mile distant. The reservoir has a capacity of 12,500 gallons, a sufficient quantity to run the plantation for one week. Pipe lines from the reservoir carry the water by force of gravity to the boarding-house, greenhouse and intermediate points about the plantation where needed, making it possible to have running water throughout the boarding-house, where, with range connections to hot water boiler in kitchen, it gives a supply of hot water at all faucets.

By means of the boiler in the pump-house (the small building to the right of greenhouse) the water is heated and carried by pipe to the top of building (about sixteen feet) thus securing sufficient altitude so that by gravity the heated water is thus carried to the green-house some twenty-five feet) away, entering at a point about mid-way the length and circulating to right and left through three-inch pipes along the north wall and carried back along the south side and returned to boiler. One line of pipe gives sufficient radiation.

Question:
Why is it, year after year, Tobacco Growers order Paper and Twine of

P. GARVAN?

Answer:
We always get the best and at the lowest prices.

Anticipating strikes Mr. Garvan has secured six carloads of paper at old prices. Call and be convinced, at

205 State Street,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

The Dandy Windmill tanks and towers are the best in the world. We carry a full line of these mills, pumps and tanks at Springfield, and are in position to put up a complete outfit of any size. If you are thinking of buying a windmill, be sure to write to us for catalogues, prices and full information.

We are sole agents for the State of Connecticut for the Challenge line.

THE AGRICULTURAL STORE,
(B. L. BRAGG CO.)
SPRINGFIELD - - MASSACHUSETTS

Outside of Hartford.

You can bank with us whether you live in Hartford or not. Use the mails to make deposits; even mail us your book to be balanced if you are not in Hartford often.

It is wiser, safer and more systematic to have a bank account than to go without one; you'll find it so.

We invite your account.

American National Bank.
CAPITAL $600,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS $300,000.
JOSEPH H. KING, PRESIDENT
WILLIAM J. DIXON, CASHIER
OPPOSITE CITY HALL 803 MAIN STREET. HARTFORD, CONN.

Hot-Bed Sash.

Get our quotations on Hot-Bed Sash. We make them in standard sizes or in special sizes to suit the requirements of Tobacco Growers, and guarantee honest materials, the best of workmanship, and a good, serviceable sash.

DOORS, GLAZED WINDOWS, BLINDS, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD DOORS A SPECIALTY.
Cord for Sash and Ventilators.

E. A. Carlisle and Pope Co., *Successors to Lebt Boles & Son.*

2 Sudbury St., Cor. Haymarket Sq., Boston, Mass.

ALBERT HALLADAY

Albert Halladay, a well known citizen of Suffield, died at his home in North street, October 17. Mr. Halladay was born in the house opposite his late residence November 10, 1834. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. M. F. Delano of Millville, N. J., and a young granddaughter, besides two brothers, Edmund and George Halladay, both living in Suffield.

Mr. Halladay went West in the spring of 1856 and was in Kansas during the pro-slavery trouble. He returned here the same fall, but later made a second trip West returning to Suffield in the spring of 1858 and had since made Suffield his home. Mr. Halladay was one of the founders of the Republican party in Suffield and has been a staunch adherent of that party since. Mr. Halladay was one of the four oldest living members of Apollo Lodge F. and A. M. of Suffield.

EAST HADDAM.

At this writing none of the crops in town, representing about 65 acres, has been taken down, although the tobacco is nearly cured. The crop will be an unusually satisfactory one, color light and weight about as usual.

There has been no damage whatever from hail except to one crop. All the other growers escaped any injury from hail or worms. Indications are that there will be no pole sweat.

None of the growers will assort and pack if fair prices are offered, although several 1902 crops were cased and were sold during the early summer. No 1902 tobacco except a small crop by Joseph Fiala remains. A small field of shade Sumatra was grown by Allen Willey, and is very pretty tobacco.

German Tobacco Crop

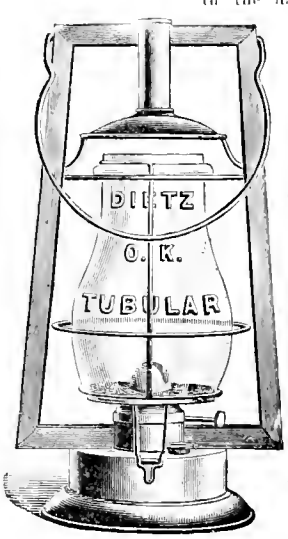
Owing to the severe hailstorms in the Eichsfeld district of the Province of Hanover, Germany, during the past summer, the tobacco crop has been almost entirely destroyed. Many of the farmers—in order to avoid the payment of the production tax—have waived all claims to their tobacco crops.

At the fair which was held at Solingen last fall over 40,000 marks, ($9,520) worth of tobacco was sold; this year, however, hardly a pound will be even offered for sale. As the tobacco crop was not insured, the farmers have sustained very considerable losses.—Brainard H. Warner, Jr., United States Consul at Leipzig.

Andrews & Peck,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Doors, Windows and Blinds.
Manufacturers' Agents for Akron Sewer Pipe and Land Tile.
We make a specialty of hotbed sash.
Office, 88 Market Street,
Mill: Charter Oak and Vredendale Avenues,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Hardy Plants

EXPERIENCED TOBACCO GROWERS
Agree that plants raised in the natural way, in beds covered with cloth or glass, are of hardy and sturdy growth, lacking the tenderness of hot-house plants. But for the cold nights and cold cloudy days, provide



Dietz O. K. Tubular Lanterns,

and keep the temperature well above freezing and prevent the plants from being checked or killed.

Dietz Lanterns
Are the Safest Lanterns Made And the Most Convenient To Care For

Ask Your Dealer for the DIETZ O. K. or Send to us FOR CATALOGUE.

R. E. DIETZ COMPANY
Greenwich, corner Laight Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
ESTABLISHED 1840

HEADQUARTERS FOR ...
Tobacco Insurance
F. F. SMALL & CO., 95 Pearl St.
HARTFORD, CONN.

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, NOVEMBER, 1903

Sales and Stripping

Two Principal Topics in the Reports From the Tobacco Towns

Broad Brook

The tobacco is coming down fine, no sweat and a fine light color, a good elastic leaf. Some of the early harvesters who are taking down are: Norton Bros., E. Meyers, R. Lasbury, B. Solon, J. J. O'Melia and James Lasbury. All report a fine crop, the best for years.

Sales: John Coleman sold E. Myers at 23 cents in bundle, John Chamberlain to the same buyer at 22 cents in bundle, all Havana.

Help for stripping is short and it looks as if it would be short. The pay is $1.50 per day for stripping.

I can't say what growers will assort and pack: do not think any will if they can sell, but all are looking for a fair price for good goods, which they have around this section.

John Dowd has a crop of 1902, some 20 cases; Norton Bros. have 90 cases of 1903; also Simon Miskill 12 cases; H. W. Talcott 24; John Pheiffer 15 cases; John Sheridan 20 cases.

Hoskins Station

Very little tobacco has been taken down at this writing, but what has been stripped, together with examination of the sheds, shows that the cure has been excellent, and that the high opinion of the 1903 crop is justified. Labor for stripping is scarce.

There is no 1902 tobacco left in this neighborhood, and the 1903 crop has been sold by a number of the growers at very satisfactory prices. None of the growers here has decided to assort and pack, and it is probable that the entire crop will move into the hands of the dealers in short order.

J. Lichtenstein & Co. have been buying in this neighborhood, securing the following crops: Noble Brothers, six acres at 24 cents; Edward Hoskins, six acres, at 20 cents; in addition to heavy purchases further south and across the Farmington.

Luther M. Case has bought the six-acre crop of Newell St. John for 20 cents, plus $100; and the crop of Frank Hoskins, the same acreage, at 20 cents.

Jay Barnard has sold his crop of about six acres to Charles Griwsold & Son of West Hartford, at p. t.

Hillstown

Tobacco seems to be curing all right, as far as can be judged hanging. We see no indications of pole burn or mould, and this means a sound crop. Very little has been taken down as yet.

No sales have been made of late.

Calico leaves appear mottled and woody and are not of much value. The more the calico shows in the field, the more it shows when it comes from the shed, good for nothing.

Labor is scarce. We figure the cost of taking down and stripping off about one-half cent per pound. All the local growers will sort their tobacco; it is too early to know who will pack. That depends on the future sales.

There are a few scattering cases of 1902; Emerson Strong has 108 cases of Havana seed. B.

Ellington

There has been no very great change in the curing situation lately, the weather continuing favorable at present, and the crop will be free from sweat.

No tobacco has been taken from the poles as yet in town, and no sales have been made within the last few weeks. Labor for stripping is in fair supply at about 15 cents per hour. Only a few crops of 1902 are left in town.

Regarding calico tobacco, which is in discussion, I have never had any experience with it, but presume that it would cure streaked and of little value.

It is a little early in the season as yet to tell what growers will assort and pack. H.

East Weatogue

J. W. Holcomb has sold his crop of about four acres to J. Lichtenstein & Co., at 17 cents. This firm has also bought five acres from J. B. Holcomb at 15½ cents, and about six acres from John Phelps at 15½ cents. Fred Phelps is also reported to have sold to the same dealers.

Windsor Locks

F. S. Bidwell & Co. have bought the tobacco hook-lath business from the estate of the late R. A. Parker, and expect to give the trade the best goods possible in this hook-lath line, the best spruce lath (no native stock) and the best manufactured hooks, well driven.

PORTLAND

The crop in this town is the soundest, and best quality as a whole, that I have ever known. Most of the growers have commenced taking down. C. C. & F. W. Goodrich have their 11 acres in the bundle, E. S. Hale 7 acres, A. B. Taylor 5 acres, C. K. Hale 11 acres.

Three sales have been reported at from 19 cents to 25 cents in the bundle, one grower refusing 22½ cents, he holds it at 25 cents.

Calico plants cure very poor quality; the crop here is generally free from them.

Labor for stripping is plenty; it costs about one cent per pound to take down and strip.

Goodrich, Taylor, Abbey, Gilder sleeve and some others will pack, unless they receive 25 cents through, in the bundle.

The crop is certainly the finest I have seen in 30 years, and will run from 70 to 80 per cent. wrapper, a large proportion light ones. AN ADVERTISER.

Several sales of tobacco hanging in the shed have been made, C. G. Crittenden, two acres; Luther Wilcox, three and one-half acres; and S. G. Cornwall, three acres, to Meyer. E. S. Hale, seven acres, and Charles Stocking, two acres, to J. Lichtenstein & Company. The prices paid range from 17 to 22 cents in the bundle.

The crop is very sound this year, no flea bites or rust; neither is there any complaint of pole sweat. Those who have not sold hope the buyers will not be content to stop now, but will continue their activity. October has been a good month to strip tobacco,—so many foggy days,—and as we judge by the past what the future will present, we must not expect such good weather for stripping in November.

OBSERVER.

Portland Packers

C. K. Hale will start his packing of tobacco for Lichtenstein the first of November. He has bought quite a quantity in the bundle in Suffield, Windsor and Avon, as well as in other towns. He will employ his usual complement of help, about 80 in all.

A. N. Shepard will not start work in his warehouse until November 15, or perhaps December 1. Mr. Shepard selects the crops he wants, and when he gets ready buys them. He has a good trade in cigar leaf, and he will maintain it.

AVON.

The tobacco warehouse at Avon Station has been leased by Paul Ackerly for the Indian Head Plantations, and the force-sweating of tobacco was begun there a week ago, several tons of shade grown tobacco having been brought by team from the plantations for the first bulks. The shade grown tobacco of Joseph W. Alsop, ten acres, will go to this warehouse, and in all about 50 acres of tobacco grown under cloth will be handled there by Mr. Ackerly this winter. It is expected that a quantity of outside tobacco will also be assorted and sweat at this warehouse, which has two force sweating rooms, and accommodations for a large force.

The building was erected by Dodge and Woodford a year ago, and is 40x60, three stories and basement, with steam heat, and a complete warehousing equipment.

The tobacco curing season has proceeded satisfactorily. There is no sweat or damage in the shed. Some of the growers have taken down a part of their crops. A few sales have been made, J. Lichtenstein & Company being the buyers. C. R. Woodford & Son, W. S. Thurston and Elliott Latimer have sold.

Noting the discussion in regard to calico: the leaves of calico tobacco plants cure thick and lifeless, having a dark and blotchy appearance, very uneven color. There is a difference in the appearance in proportion to the degree the plants were affected in the field. The labor supply is plentiful. I estimate the cost of stripping at one cent a pound. There is no old tobacco in this region unsold. W.

West Hatfield

About one half of the tobacco in this neighborhood has been taken from the poles and stripped. Every thing indicates a sound crop, as far as curing is concerned. Three crops were sold here a day or two ago, but the writer has not yet been able to learn the prices.

Help is plenty at the regular price at $1.50 per day, and growers will have no trouble in getting their tobacco down when it is cured, provided the proper damp weather is supplied. Very few of the growers expect to assort their tobacco, as it promises to find ready sale in the bundle.

There is no 1902 tobacco. J.

Southwick

Curing weather has been perfect, and there is no possible reason why the 1903 crop should not come from the poles in excellent condition.

E. C. Hills, who sold his tobacco to Luther M. Case at 22 cents has stripped and delivered the crop. Other sales are: Frank Skinner, F. M. Arnold and N. J. Stevens to Luther M. Case at from 18 to 20 cents; Cooley A. Griffin, at 19 cents, L. S. Weatherbee, 18 cents, and H. J. Hudson, p. t., assorted, to John Decker; A. K. Webb to Halladay. C.

WESTFIELD.

Very little tobacco has been taken from the poles, but every indication is in favor of a good, sound, well cured crop, and of a lighter shade of color than previous years.

No sales have been reported for the 1903 crop; in fact the growers prefer to know what they have got to sell before making a "pig in the poke" bargain subject to the whims of the buyer and usually at the expense of the grower. So no prices have been given and no sales made. It is undoubtedly the safest plan.

Labor for stripping or taking down is plenty and the average cost per pound will not exceed one to one and one-fourth cents.

There are no growers this way outside of those that are packers but prefer to sell in the bundle if fair prices can be obtained, but more tobacco will be sorted and packed by the grower this year than any previous year, if low prices prevail, as the 1902 crop in several instances sold for more than double the best figures offered. For instance, one grower was offered fourteen cents sorted; he declined, packed and sweat the tobacco, and sold for thirty cents on an average his whole crop. Other cases could be mentioned and why not, brother growers, do so yourselves and make the business a better paying one?

Very small amounts of 1902 crop remain in the hands of the growers. Thomas Haselton has 1901 and 1902 crops on hand, and one or two other parties; but the bulk is all sold. The next "damp" will find many "lanterns" in the sheds, as the crop is ready to come down. Then our troubles begin. HILLSIDE.

Suffield Sales

The demand for leaf has made its appearance in Suffield, and quite a number of sales have been made at good prices. There is a tendency to keep the prices from the public in some instances, and it may be inferred from this that the prices given are higher than usual, and for this reason the purchasers prefer to keep the figures quiet.

Among these sales reported as at private terms are the following: Eugene Hastings, 28 acres, and Silas Wood, about four acres, both to L. P. Bissell of Suffield; John Noble, between five and six acres to J. Litchenstein & Company of New York; Samuel Orr, 15 acres to Kaffenburgh of Boston.

Lichtenstein & Company have also bought the crop of Robert Bann, five or six acres. Henry Rising has sold two acres to Hinsdale Smith & Company of Springfield at a price said to be eighteen cents in the bundle. Mr. Keiser has been looking at tobacco in the western part of the town, and is said to have made purchases, although none have been reported just at this writing.

Blue Hills

The foundations have been laid for a large new tobacco warehouse on a lot adjoining the brick schoolhouse near the trolley terminus. The building is being erected by the West Side Sumatra Tobacco Growing Company and will be used for the handling of its shade-grown crops, produced on its plantation in North Bloomfield.

The site of the warehouse is within easy hauling distance from the farm, and it is the belief of Manager Norton that it was better to have the warehouse on the trolley line rather than at the farm, which is not close to any settlement or to the railroad. At Blue Hills the warehouse can be reached by employees living in any part of Hartford for a five-cent fare.

Windsor Locks

A warehouse is being built by the United States Sumatra Tobacco Growing Company to accommodate its crop of 65 acres of shade-grown tobacco. Other improvements have been made at the farm under the direction of Manager Levi Diamond, including the erection of large new sheds made necessary by the increase of the acreage of tobacco under cloth the past season.

Granby

F. M. Colton has completed the building of a complete and well arranged tobacco warehouse on his property at Granby street.

Daniel Cooley, with the assistance of A. D. Shamel, the government seed expert, has been making experiments with tobacco plants this past season, particularly with regard to the crossing of different varieties of tobacco. He expects next season to have some very interesting plants as a result of the seed saved from the experiment this year.

Windsor

Tobacco is practically cured, and is of a very light shade, free from pole sweat, and should prove one of the best crops we have raised for several years.

Sales have not been very numerous recently, but good prices have been obtained by those who have sold. Cory Brothers have sold their crop to Mr. Allen, who buys for a Milwaukee house, at 25 cents in the bundle.

Very little 1902 tobacco remains in first hands. E. Hebebrand has four acres assorted and cased, which is for sale; also three acres of shade-grown. A neighbor of Mr. Hebebrand also has four acres of 1902 in cases. H.

Broadcast Sowers

I wish some reader of The New England Tobacco Grower who has had experience with a broadcast sower for distributing cotton-seed meal would write what success he has had with it.

A manufacturer of broadcast sowers for end-gate use, expresses an opinion that on a calm day cotton-seed meal could be thrown over a strip 12 feet wide. I should like to hear of some grower who has tried this class of sower. L. O. H.

Cuban Situation

Island's Tobacco Industry in Good Shape without any Reciprocity

U. S. CONSUL GENERAL STEINHART has made his first annual report upon conditions in Cuba. In describing the soils and products of the island, the report gives in detail the geologic formations and the physical characteristics of the lands, special attention being paid to the tobacco-producing regions of Pinar del Rio, Habana and Santa Clara. The superior quality of the tobacco lands of Pinar del Rio is said to be "owing to their arenaceous argillocalcareous, humiferous composition, principally in the southern part of the province (municipalities of Guane, San Juan y Martinez, San Luis and Consolacion del Sur), where the Vuelta Abajo vegas of world-wide fame are located."

Referring to the rehabitation of the tobacco plantations (vegas) since the war with Spain, Mr. Steinhart says:

"Most of these farms in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana and Santa Clara have been reconstructed, and in some places in Pinar del Rio and Habana, especially in the municipality of Guira de Melena, the sprinkling process, with the aid of iron pipes (Kennedy's process), has been established for the purpose of securing the crops."

Concerning the tobacco crops of 1902 and 1903 the report says:

Crop of 1902.—The tobacco crop of 1902 was only medium, being 77,836 bales less than the crop of 1901. This deficit may be divided as follows: Vuelta Abaja district, 12,425 bales; Partidos district, 5,354 bales; and Remedios district, 60,057 bales.

The statistics of the 1902 tobacco crop show the following figures. (Vuelta Abajo, 172,870 bales; Semi-Vuelta, 3,042 bales; Partidos, 54,486 bales; and Remedios, 111,796 bales.

According to weights, the returns are approximately as follows:

	Kilograms.	Pounds.
Vuelta Abajo...	7,952,020	17,531,023
Semi-Vuelta....	559,925	1,234,411
Partidos r.....	2,005,075	4,420,388
Remedios	6,171,139	13,604,893
Total	16,688,159	36,790,715

The deficit in the 1902 crop compared with that of 1901 was not only due to the shortage in the crop from the fields, but also to a decrease in the acreage under cultivation. This latter cause especially obtained in the Remedios section, in which a large stock of tobacco had to be taken over from 1901 to 1902, as consumption in the United States has fallen off considerably.

Owing to want of rain, the 1902 crop did not cure as satisfactorily as desired, and remained in a raw condition. About sixty per cent. of the crop was sent to the United States. The balance was divided among the different nations as follows, the values being approximate:

	Bales.	Value.
Germany	12,000	$200,000
France.	2,000	116,000
Spain	28,000	350,000

The total amount of 1902 tobacco exported was 243,958 bales, valued at $6,700,000.

Crop of 1903. The 1903 crop will probably be, in quantity, as large as that of 1902, but in regard to quality a more satisfactory yield is generally expected. So far, only a small part has been placed on the market, as constant drouth prevented the manipulation of the new leaf. Sales effected up to date do not seem to leave large margins to growers, as the planting of seedlings had to be effected in some districts three times, on account of excessive rains, which washed out the young plants.

An interesting feature of Mr. Steinhart's report embraces a series of suggestions under the general head of "How to Increase American Trade." He attributes the fact that American manufacturers have not taken advantage of all their opportunities to develop trade with Cuba, and to the demand in the United States for goods of all kinds, which has left a comparatively small surplus for exportation, thereby relieving producers of the necessity of seeking foreign markets.

"If at some time in the near future," he adds, "our home market shall have been supplied, and manufacturers are forced to turn to other countries to find an outlet for their productions difficulty will be experienced in diverting the trade of Cuba from established channels and the undertaking will be found both expensive and doubtful of success. It is to be hoped that the American manufacturer will anticipate this situation and take prompt steps to remedy the falling off in trade between the United States and Cuba. The establishment of a United States merchants' exchange at Havana is earnestly advised. A suitable place devoted to the exhibition of goods manufactured in the United States would be an inexpensive and most efficient assistance to our manufacturers."

In referring to the tobacco crop of 1902, he states that the deficit compared with 1901 was due in some degree to a decrease in the acreage under cultivation, which decrease is attributed to the fact that in the Remedios section a large part of the crop of 1901 was carried over to 1902, "as consumption in the United States has fallen off considerably."

Although the imports of Remedios have fallen off, the imports of Cuban tobacco have steadily increased. The gain in 1900 was nearly 4,000,000 pounds; in 1901 more than 7,000,000 pounds; in 1902 about 10,000 pounds, and in 1903 more than 3,000,000 pounds.

Late October Market

New York, Oct. 24

The 1902 Pennsylvania Broadleaf is undoubtedly the most popular domestic tobacco now being handled in the trade. The two largest packers of this tobacco are still adding to their holdings, and it is quite an easy matter for any of the smaller packers to dispose of their tobacco at a satisfactory profit.

The new Wisconsin has now made its appearance in the market, and trading has started in auspiciously. Some 4,000 cases changed hands during the past week. Good machine binders, of which the above was largely composed, bring from 15 to 18 cents, according to the relative merits of the packing. The B's are not selling yet, as they naturally require a little age to convert them into serviceable fillers. The seconds which were largely unsound, are being sold into export. The demand for the binder portion is strong, and it will move off readily, despite the rather high prices asked for it.

Deerfield

Sales so far reported in this vicinity are at prices ranging from 15 to 20 cents, and the buyers seem impressed with the necessity of paying good prices corresponding with the quality of the tobacco, and are apparently anxious to secure fair sized packings this season.

Poquonock

The warehouse on the farm of The Connecticut Valley Tobacco Corporation that was burned recently, will be replaced by another warehouse on the same site. The insurance on the building and crop, amounting to $37,500, has been paid.

Buschman of Westfield has bought the crop of M. T. Kennelly of Rainbow at 22 cents in the bundle.

Feeding Hills

On the farm of Edmond H. Smith the 28-acre crop of shade-grown tobacco has been harvested by cutting and hanging the stalk, instead of priming as is customary among the shade-growers. Mr. Smith believes that the leaf will come out just as good under this system of harvesting, and that the weight will be greater than if the crop was primed. The cutting and hanging of the stalks is of course much less expensive an operation than the priming of the leaves.

Inquiring Brokers

Leading growers and local packers are receiving many letters these days from leaf tobacco brokers, making such inquiries as are contained in the following quotation:

"We shall be pleased to receive from you samples of seedleaf binders, also Havana seed wrappers, seconds, binders and tops, and we can assure you of our ability to make quick and profitable sales."

The Mottled Cuban

1903 Crop of Wrapper Comes from the Island with a Strange Appearance

IN June last, says the Tobacco Leaf editorially, it was predicted in this column that the Havana wrapper question would become a serious one during the ensuing year, partly in view of the limited production, but more particularly in consequence of the fact that the wrapper crop of 1903, while an excellent one in most respects, promised to be very deficient as to colors; and at that time we pointed out the necessity of the cigar-buying trade meeting the manufacturer half way in the contingency.

Three months have passed, and we find the conditions to have been correctly forecasted. The 1903 wrapper tobacco has but the one imperfection. It is sweet to the taste, delightful as to aroma, and has a perfect burn, but it is not pleasing to the eye. The proportion which is not mottled and is figured by green or black spots is inappreciably small.

Of course, every importer and every manufacturer who has tested the leaf knows that with the exception of this one fault, no finer tobacco was ever grown in Cuba; and he realizes that if the smoking public can but be made to give the tobacco a fair trial, it will promptly close its eyes to the ugliness of the leaf, and, recognizing its real merit, will buy it eagerly, and smoke away in utter satisfaction and sweet content.

If this result could be accomplished, the manufacturer, who must pay top notch prices for this same leaf, will be able to squeeze out of a bad predicament; the consumer, who will be getting an excellent smoke, will receive full value for his money; and the dealer will be in a position to supply his clientele with an honest product and will hold trade.

There is, however, but one way by which this happy outcome can be brought about, namely, through the inauguration by the retailer of an educational campaign. To save himself and the clear Havana manufacturing industry from embarrassment, he must place the wrapper situation before his patrons in its true light. Were the public an expert on tobacco, it would not care one whit about the color of its cigars. But it wants a good smoke, and, not being an expert, its judgment, when passed before a practical test is given, must necessarily be based on the outward appearance of the cigar.

It is, of course, the dealer's prerogative to handle his trade as he pleases, but in this particular instance it will be retroactively beneficial to him to enlighten his customers on the Havana situation. If the ill looking cigars meet with a rebuff, the market will be promptly flooded with "fake" goods. Clean colored wrapper leaf is so rare that if manufacturers are compelled to throw out the mottled tobacco, something other than and vastly inferior to Havana will have to be substituted.

This will not only be a severe hardship to the makers, who will have paid enormous prices for the spotted leaf, but it will demoralize the clean Havana element of the retail trade. For the high-grade smoker is not easily bulldozed, and cannot be humbugged for any material length of time. If his eye is not pleased, he may complain to you; but if his palate is not suited, he will leave you and look elsewhere for his smokes.

The United States Tobacco Journal says on the same subject:

"While it is true," said a retailer to a reporter, "that a good-looking cigar is usually a good smoking cigar, yet the rule is one that has exceptions. Now, here are two clear Havana cigars. One you will see is of a nice rich brown color, the leaf even, no blotches, no discoloration. The other is a poor sickly looking affair; greenish, dyspeptic, looks like a second rate Porto Rico. Well, what you want is a Vuelta wrapper, of course, the only one for the discriminating smoker. Vuelta wrappers have always been noted for their appearance as well as their quality. But in this case the appearance is entirely deceptive. The ugly green thing is the Vuelta, the nice brown one is an inferior article altogether, worth about half the price of the other. Nor is this an inferior Vuelta wrapper. On the contrary it is a particularly good one. Nor is it yet exceptional. All the new Vuelta wrapper cigars are practically the same. It is the peculiarity of the Vuelta wrappers of the last crop, 1902, the manufactured goods from which are now on the market, that it is about the ugliest Cuban leaf that we have ever seen. On the other hand, in the matter of quality the case is exactly reversed. Never has the leaf been finer, more rich, aromatic, everything that is desirable in a cigar. The condition is a peculiar one and is liable to give the retailer some trouble. He will find it had to persuades his customers that he is not taking advantage of them when he offers them unattractive looking affairs like these choice goods. The salesman, too, is having his troubles. The average retailer has not yet caught on to conditions, and is very chary of buying the greenish, blotchy affairs at high prices."

Level Cultivation

Cotton planters in the South are being urged by investigators to plough deep and to practise level cultivation.

NEW YORK MARKET

Business continues brisk in our market, compared with the slump in stocks in the neighboring district of Wall street. Stocks of leaf tobacco are not subject to slaughtering, but on the contrary a gilt-edged investment for a rising value. While Wall street is in the clutches of the "bears," Water street is the domain of the "Bulls," and the bulls of Water street are bound to have their own way for many moons to come. The condition of the market is stronger than for years, and not without justification, for there is not only no surplus of leaf on hand, but not even a sufficient supply for prospective demands, and the sooner this unique but thoroughly substantiated condition is realized by the cigar industry, the better it will be for their pockets as well as their product.

The old truism that tobacco can always be had is deceiving. There may always be some leaf left, rejected and discarded for its defects, but the compulsory use of such leaf is certainly not helpful to commend the cigars made out of it, and any one forced to use such leaf because of his lack of foresight in supplying himself at the proper time and his diffidence in the published statements of the market conditions, is at the mercy of the larger manufacturers, who study and heed the market conditions and buy when the market still has the proper raw material to offer.

Nor can bargains be picked up by a policy of hesitancy, for if there is no sufficient supply of tobacco raised there cannot be a surplus for the bargain counter, except if it is the thrown out rubbish unfit for a decent smoke. But these conditions are being fully realized by the better class of the trade, and hence packings are being sold as fast as sampled. The 1902 Wisconsin is just making its appearance on the market, and it will no doubt have quick sales, as it is one of the best crops of recent years, and binder stock mighty scarce.

The Sumatra market remains in the swim, too. There is no abatement in the demand for it; the weekly sales now averaging about 500 bales. It has certainly again been re instated as the most serviceable leaf for the bulk of our cigar industry. For Havana leaf the demand remains steady, too. Old Remedios are commanding a firmer price, while factory vegas have a fancy value. The supply of these, however, is very limited.—United States Tobacco Journal.

Farm Average

It is stated that the average percentage of net profit on farms in the United States is only four and a half per cent.

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Cell Changes in Leaves

Scientist Makes Explanation of What Happens When Tobacco Cures

OSCAR LOEW of the Department of Agriculture states that there are two distinct periods in the curing process: The first period, in which the cells of the leaves are still alive and induce processes of metabolism and the second period, in which the cells have died and the chemical changes have therefore no connection with the living protoplasm. In the first period, which may last only a few days (longer with the ribs), the starch content is dissolved and the sugar formed is partly consumed by an increased respiration and partly transported to the ribs, where, as Muller-Thurgau has shown, starch may be formed again. In the latter period the enzyms alone are active.

With the consumption of a large amount of the sugar a state of manition or starvation sets in, and the reserve protein is attacked by anenzym, trypsin-like in character, the action of which will continue after the death of the cells. A cold-prepared aqueous extract of a fresh leaf will show albumin on the addition of nitric acid and warming, while the cured leaf does not give this reaction. The reserve protein and a certain albuminous portion of the nucleo-proteids of the protoplasm will thus finally be split and transformed into amido compounds and bases, only the remaining nucleins resisting, hence the decrease of protein matter in the curing and fermentation process will stop at a certain point. Such proteolytic processes proceed not only in plants exposed to darkness, which means their starvation or inanition, but also in all cases where reserve protein must be dissolved to enable further development, as in germination or development from bulbs.

It is in full accordance with physiological principles that when cells are in want of nourishment they produce a larger amount of enzyms than when well nourished. This explains why tobacco leaves killed immediately after being gathered will show imperfections when after having been moistened they are subjected to the curing process. The enzyms that have been produced during the inanition state of the cells, however, will naturally remain active after the death of the protoplasm from starvation sets in.

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Source of Nitrogen

Suggestions on the Use of Nitrate of Soda in Several Applications

THE drift of advice at the present day is to recommend nitrate of soda as the best source from which the farmer can obtain nitrogen. This advice is based for the most part on the fact that nitrogen in that form is most readily available as plant food, the effect being seen on some crops within twenty-eight hours of its application, in the deeper green of the leaves, one of the striking effects of nitrogen food when incorporated in the plant.

The cause of this is, that whereas other forms of nitrogen have to go through quite a chemical change before they become available, nitrate of soda is the one form in which it exists as almost pure plant food. Now it is very generally known that of the three essentials in fertilizers, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, while the two latter are not leached by rain out of common tillage soils, the former, on the contrary, may be taken into solution by water and carried down into the lower strata beyond the reach of the roots of our annual crops, and be taken from our fields and mingled with the brook, or wherever the water finds an outlet.

In ordinary seasons this characteristic of the nitrogen element has not always an important bearing on the selection of a source for supply, as the rainfall is rarely so heavy in any shower as to carry it below the feeding ground of the roots of our vegetables. Yet in the economy of farming it is wise to bear this fact in mind and govern ourselves accordingly.

When buying our fertilizers it will be wise to ask from what source its nitrogen was taken, and to prefer those where it is not all from nitrate of soda, preferring that it should be partly from dried blood, bone, cottonseed meal or fish—in which form, while not so available, it is less liable to be wasted by heavy rains and become plant food for our crops in their more advanced stage of growth.

If our fertilizer is of the low-grade sort, which makes up the great bulk of those sold in the market, containing but two or three per cent. of nitrogen, there will be but little probability of its containing any nitrate of soda in its composition; what they have will be likely to come from dissolved bone.

The higher grade, those whose nitrogen runs up to five and six per cent., will be very likely to have the nitrate, and if the bags containing it have a moist look on the outside one may safely infer the presence of a large proportion of it. I have had the importance of the wisdom of knowing in what form nitrogen entered in various forms in fertilizers greatly impressed on me this season by some costly personal experience.

I used a number of tons of a high-grade fertilizer on several crops which were planted the latter part of May; then came the remarkably heavy rains of June, the effects of which, as the results have proved, were to carry the nitrate of soda, which entered largely into its composition, down below the feeding ground of the crops to which the fertilizer had been applied. The result has been that I have had to replace the leached-away nitrate by a fresh application.

The advice, now often given, to make more than one application of the nitrate, advice founded on the results from carefully tried experiments made at our agricultural colleges, is every way excellent. For the future I shall prefer to buy a low-grade fertilizer and then purchase my nitrate separately, applying the latter to my crops as the season advances. As the nitrate will burn foliage, we must govern ourselves accordingly when applying it. With a twist of the hand we scatter it around the young plant and then cut it in.

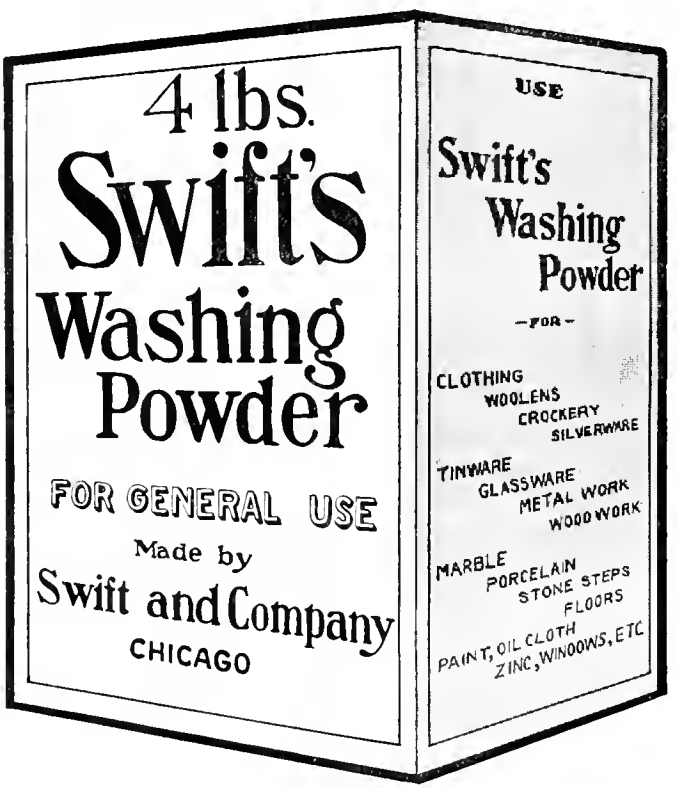
J. J. H. GREGORY.

Amsterdam Sales

Very little high-class leaf was brought forward at the opening sale of the autumn season for Sumatra and Borneo tobacco, most of the better marks having been already disposed of in the spring and summer sales; but the market was good for likely stuff. A total of 21,618 bales were offered to tender, composed of 17,807 bales of Sumatra and 3,811 of Borneo.

Top price was realised by the United Langkat Plantations, which sold two lots together from their Padang-Brahrang Estate—marks II. and VIII.—at the excellent average of 1s. 11½d. a pound for the whole 792 bales. The Sumatra Cultuur Maatschappij secured second place with 1s. 8½d. for 266 bales, and the Deli Maatschappij came third with 1s. 6d. for 922 bales, consisting of two parcels, brands H-2 and 6.

About 9,000 bales more sold from these prices down to 10d., and the remainder, or, roughly, one-half of the total quantity offered, realised all prices down to 3½d. It is satisfactory to note that all the British companies did well. The British Deli and Langkat Tobacco Company obtained 1s. 0½d. for 613 bales, the Serdang Tabak Maatschappij sold 487 bales at 9d., the New Darvel Bay (Borneo) Tobacco Company received an average of 1s 3.½d. for 1,147 bales, and the New London Borneo Tobacco Company sold 141 bales at 1s. 2½d., and 694 bales of low-class leaf at 5d. At the second sale, which was held yesterday (Wednesday) 15,550 bales of Sumatra and 183 bales of Borneo tobacco were offered to tender.—London Tobacco Weekly Journal.



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James M. Crafts

Career of the Distinguished Massachusetts Tobacco Grower and Author

A FRIEND of James M. Crafts, the tobacco grower and writer of Orange, Massachusetts, whose death was announced in the last issue of The New England Tobacco Grower, writes as follows of the career of Mr. Crafts:

By the death of James Monroe Crafts, which occurred last week Friday, Orange has lost another of her oldest and most distinguished citizens, and a man universally admired and respected. In the comparatively few years he had lived among Orange people he had endeared himself to them in many ways, but more especially, perhaps, by the kindly disposition and generous spirit that ever inspired him to assist and encourage others to the extent of his means and strength.

Of strong, rugged character, fearless in speech or action, a brilliant and vigorous writer, well versed in genealogical and historical lore, his advice and counsel was sought and valued throughout the wide literary circles in which he was known. Though facing vicissitudes and misfortune in the earlier years of an eventful life, his courage and indomitable spirit had never been shaken, nor the kindly heart deprived of its warmth and fervent interest in humanity's good

Born in the town of Whatley in 1817, his boyhood days were not unlike those of the average farmer's boy in a scattered community of that period. The opportunities for an education were limited, and Mr. Crafts enjoyed but 144 weeks of schooling under the primitive system of the times, his brilliant educational attainments coming to him by observation and study in the later years of his life. At the age of 21 Mr. Crafts engaged in the pottery business with his father at Nashua, New Hampshire. Here he remained three years, returning to Whatley in 1841, where he went into business for himself.

During the next 30 years of residence in his native town Mr. Crafts accumulated considerable property and held about all offices within the gift of the people. He was a special county commissioner, president of the Franklin Company Agricultural society, and an honorary life member of that association. He engaged in tobacco cultivation and was for many years subsequent to 1860 one of the most prominent tobacco raisers in the Connecticut Valley. In 1873 his farm buildings were destroyed by fire, with a large quantity of tobacco, entailing a loss to him of $15,000. Then the failure of tobacco dealers brought him another loss of $10,000.

Removing to Shelburne Falls he made another start in business as a tobacco buyer, but a period of financial depression forced him into insolvency and ruined his business prospects

For 20 years or more Mr. Crafts had been engaged in compiling and writing histories and genealogical works, many of his productions being of immeasurable value. They include "The Crafts Families," "The History of Whatley," "The Sanderson Family," "The Graves Genealogies," "The Bardwell Genealogies," and others, with some unfinished.

Mr. Crafts was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the state, having been made a member of Nonotuck Lodge of Northampton in 1846. He was made a Freemason in Greenfield nearly 50 years ago. In politics Mr. Crafts was a life-long Democrat, and in religion a non-sectarian. An expert on the subject of tobacco and its cultivation, he had for many years been a correspondent of the leading tobacco journals of the country.

Mr. Crafts is survived by three sons, Chas. R. Crafts of Orange, with whom he has made his home since coming to town, Thomas M. Crafts of Northampton, and Frank D. Crafts of Yuba City, California.

South Windsor

Tobacco has cured very satisfactorily, being free from pole sweat.

A few sales have been made lately, including the following: John J. Reardon to E. D. Farnham, E. C. Hale to Hinsdale Smith & Co., Foran Bros. to E. O. Goodwin. The price paid is said to be about 30 cents.

There are no unsold crops of the 1902 Broadleaf in this vicinity.

TOBACCO AT ST. LOUIS

Tobacco is to have a prominent space in the Palace of Agriculture at the St. Louis exposition. The space to be occupied by the exhibit is located in the central bay of the palace. The dimensions are 400x52 feet, which will be cut into suitable aisles for the convenience of visitors. First will be shown the tools and implements used in the cultivation of the crop and next will come tools used in harvesting. Then will be shown a reproduction of a curing barn with all its accessories. The building will be surrounded by four fields of growing tobacco, illustrating the growth and habit of the Sumatra and Havana types of tobacco.

The next section will show a packing or fermenting house which will be under the supervision of Professor Milton Whitney, chief of the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture. Here will be illustrated the methods of curing by fermentation, also sorting and grading the leaf.

Another section will be devoted largely to the statistics of the crop in the several tobacco growing states. The tobacco from each state will be grouped together under the name of the state. Further on another section will take the visitor into the realm of manufactoring showing the machinery used in transforming the tobacco into merchantable forms.

Crowning the exhibit will be a pagoda constructed wholly of tobacco, reaching a height of 60 feet from the floor. It will illustrate the wide range in color of the cured leaf and will also serve as a marker for the exhibit, being discernible from any part of the vast structure.

A space will be reserved where states desiring to do so may make additional displays of distinctive features not fully comprehended in the general plan.

As to the Connecticut exhibit, the committee of The New England Tobacco Growers' Association, of which Edmund Haliaday of Suffield is chairman, has been assigned a space, 24x10 feet, near the centre of the display in which to exhibit samples, and they are to obtain eight hands of 1903 tobacco from each grower wishing to participate in the exhibit. The tobacco will be force-sweat by the committee and arranged for exhibit, the name of the grower being attached.

Hillman Tobacco Curer

Regarding the results obtained this season, the Hillman Tobacco Curer Company of Northampton states:

"A machine has been in constant use since purchased by The U. S. Sumatra Syndicate, at Windsor Locks, Conn., with the best of results. Broadleaf which was cut the last week in September is nearly cured, turning out mostly light wrappers. Over 60 acres of Sumatra also has been cured by this machine.

"The greatest advantage derived by its use is the production of light wrappers. Send to us for a list of those who can tell you what it will do. We are now taking orders for future delivery."

Cigar Manufacturer Assigns

D. B. Long & Sons, Inc., cigar manufacturers of Lebanon, Pa., made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors recently. Their liabilities are $23,039, and the assets are not yet figured.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders; which should be received by the 25th of the month.

WANTED—Ten different tobacco growers to use my hard wood ashes and write the results in this journal. Ashes at wholesale prices to the first ten. George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. Used tenting cloth in any quantity; highest prices paid; state weight or yardage. PAPER STOCK, Drawer 42, Hartford, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—In Easthampton, Mass., a farm of 45 acres, good house and barn, will keep 12 cows and has good milk route. Finely located, a mile from churches, schools and cars. Address E. L. Allyn, Westhampton, Mass.

WANTED—About 12 second-hand window sash; also window frames; will also buy second-hand matched stuff and flooring boards. Williams, care The New England Tobacco Grower, Hartford.

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PAUL ACKERLY, *Editor.*

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CUBAN RECIPROCITY

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has called the United States Congress to meet in extra session on November 9 for the specific purpose of passing legislation that is necessary to carry out the terms of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The attitude of the President is that the extra session is needed to insure the enactment of the technical requirements to put into effect the terms of a treaty that has already been negotiated, and if Congress proceeds in accord with these views, there can be nothing more than a brief discussion of the treaty and of tariff matters connected therewith, followed by the passing of the required measure.

In this view of the case, amendment of the terms of the reciprocity agreement with Cuba is entirely out of question, for the administration holds that the entire question has already been settled, and that the 20 per cent. reduction of duties on the agricultural products of Cuba,—sugar, tobacco and fruit,—is fixed beyond chance of a change. Had the Senate found the time last winter to pass the House bill with reference to the Cuban reciprocity, no extra session of Congress would now be required. As it was, with the controversy over the proposed admission of new states, and other delaying causes, the session went by without senatorial action, and there the matter has stood.

One interesting phase of the situation is that the Cubans have had an opportunity to go along under the old conditions for another season, and while the chronic calamity howlers have not been entirely silenced, it has been shown to the satisfaction of the commercial world that the prosperity of Cuba does not hang by the thread of a reduction of duties by the United States, whether 20 per cent. or any other degree of reduction. It will be recalled that the advocates of reciprocity urged that unless a reduction of 50 per cent. was made, the Cuban people would go down into starvation. A strong stand was made in Congress for a reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. when it was seen that a cut of one-half could not be obtained, and in holding down the reduction to 20 per cent. in the face of such a strong opposition, a substantial victory was won by the American industries concerned,—a victory in which the delegation sent to Washington by The New England Tobacco Growers' Association had an important share.

SALES OF SHADE-GROWN

THE leaf trade having passed through its stated seasons of activity with the 1902 Connecticut Valley outdoor crop, the 1902 Wisconsin, and other old-established staples in the leaf line, is turning its attention to the 1902 Connecticut Valley shade-grown, of which considerable has remained in first hands, the growers having in nearly all cases packed their own crops and being reluctant to place it upon the market until it was thoroughly finished and aged. This idea has been prompted by the feeling that in the introduction of a comparatively new article to the trade, too much care could not be given to the preparation of the leaf for the making of a favorable first impression upon the dealers and manufacturers.

During the past two weeks, the dealers and brokers have taken up the subject on their own account, doubtless in response to inquiries from those of their customers who are alert to the possibilities in the way of a Sumatra leaf that does not have to pay the duty, and samples have been freely sought by dealers whose operations cover the entire country. Orders for sample bales have also been received, and frequent shipments are being made by practically all of the owners of 1902 shade-grown. In most instances these shipments are small, consisting of merely a few bales, intended to demonstrate the leaf with manufacturers who have not had opportunity to try it before, on account of the small extent of the 1901 acreage; but this is regarded as a satisfactory condition of things, as the more scattered the 1902 crop becomes the wider territory it discovers for the sale of the 1903 and future crops.

Some of these sample bales have already had their effect and have brought to the Connecticut Valley dealers and brokers who are desirous of negotiating for the purchase of entire crops. One important Connecticut crop has been disposed of in entirety during the last few days, the purchaser being a dealer with a trade in the Middle States, and the growers who shipped out tobacco on one-bale orders in the early Fall are already receiving second orders from the purchasers.

A most satisfactory feature of the awakening of intense interest in the Connecticut Valley shade-grown, is the fact that prices have been and are being maintained for the 1902 crop, and that re-orders are based upon the realization of the cigar manufacturers that the purchase of this leaf at prices which leave a handsome profit for the grower is a profitable thing for the manufacturer. Yielding so many wrappers to the pound as it does, and presenting the desirable features of the Island Sumatra, and withal, with perfect burn, yet saving to the user the duty of $1.85 a pound, it is no surprise that the New England shade-grown has made so many friends, and is the

subject of so much interest and attention in the leaf and cigar trade.

The acreage of 1903 having shown a considerable increase over the acreage grown in 1902, and with the assurance that the 1904 shade-grown crop will be of still greater acreage than the 1903, the cigar manufacturers are assured of a steady supply of the leaf, and a result of this will be observed this Winter in new brands that will be added to those already on the retail market, wrapped with shade-grown and so advertised. In some respects this will be a more satisfactory condition of things than at present, when only a few brands of cigars are advertised as wrapped with shade-grown, the greater part of the leaf going on brands of cigars advertised as wrapped with imported Sumatra.

GLASTONBURY'S FIELDS

THOSE who do not live in the tobacco regions of New England scarcely comprehend the extent and universal presence of the tobacco growing industry. Statistics do not convey so good an impression as some of the illustrations that appear from time to time.

Glastonbury comes to the front with a new illustration of the size of the tobacco growing business in that town. The manager of the Glastonbury baseball team has been looking about for a suitable place to locate a diamond, and has been unsuccessful in his search because he is unable to find a vacant lot that is not next to a tobacco field. As the growing crop would be injured in case the baseball was knocked into the field, with the resulting scramble to recover the ball, no available site for a diamond has been obtained.

Bloomfield

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomfield, Tariffville and East Granby Tramway Company, some expression was given to the hope that the company may actually get to work under its Connecticut state charter and build a trolley road. Tobacco growing interests in the territory mentioned are favorable to the building of such a line.

Granby Sales

Three crops have been bought by E. A. and W. F. Fuller of Suffield: Frank Green, three acres; Milo Griffin, one and one-half acres; A. H. Wilcox, one and one-half acres. Good prices were obtained.

Simsbury

Abram Soper has bought 19 acres of tobacco land northwest of Hoskins Station, buying 11 acres from Jay Barhard and eight acres from William J. Hayes.

Call to Congress

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.

Whereas, By the resolution of the Senate of March 19, 1903, the approval by Congress of the reciprocal commercial convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed at Havana on December 11, 1902, is necessary before the said convention shall take effect, and,

Whereas, It is important to the public interests of the United States that the said convention shall become operative as early as may be, now therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the Congress of the United States at their respective chambers in the city of Washington, on the 9th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that they may consider and determine whether the approval of the Congress shall be given to the said convention. All persons entitled to act as members of the Fifty-eighth Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 20th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President.

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Glastonbury

E. Rosenwald & Brother of New York, through their agent, E. O. Goodwin, have been buying considerable tobacco, paying 25 and three, and 23 and three. Among the crops purchased are those of John Cooper, A. Fuller, Joseph Hill, W. Frink, Byron Griswold and E. B. Hodge.

Conway, Massachusetts

Max Antes has been visiting the tobacco district of New York City in the interest of his growing and packing business.

Sunderland

The cure has been very good. There has not been much taken down. Some tobacco has been sold, at prices ranging from 12 to 20 cents, the average being about 15 cents.

There is little 1902 tobacco left.

There is not much trouble in getting help to strip. The cost of taking down and stripping comes to about three-fourths of a cent a pound. If they can sell in the bundle, few growers will assort and pack. D.

From Syracuse

E. C. Monroe of Syracuse is reported to have made a trip of inspection through the Connecticut Valley tobacco growing towns in the interest of the American Tobacco Company.

Hillstown

The work of erecting a new warehouse for Arthur Manning is going ahead, and the building will be ready for occupancy in a short time.

Rainbow

Michael Crowley has sold his crop to Buschman of Westfield.

East Hartford

The warehouse of Sutter Brothers, on Clark street, has been opened for the season, and about 50 young women will have employment here for several months. The shade-grown Sumatra crop of the International Tobacco Culture Corporation is being trucked here from North Bloomfield as fast as the tobacco is taken down.

Bleaching of Leaf

The firm of Finley, Tibbils & Co., recently organized by young men of Broad Brook and Rockville, is to engage in the packing of leaf tobacco after a novel fashion. The firm controls a secret process of treating leaf, and it is claimed that by the use of this method cheap, dark tobacco can be bought and so bleached as to be readily salable as light wrappers of high grade.

Southwick

A. R. Webb has sold his crop of nine acres to E. A. and W. F. Fuller of Suffield.

Selection of Seed

A. D. Shamel's Work on the Improvement of Types of Tobacco Plants

A. D. SHAMEL, the seed expert of the Department of Agriculture, has completed the harvesting of tobacco seed and closed the work of the season with the classification of the seed from different varieties and types of plants. Mr. Shamel has made his headquarters during the season at Tariffville, and has done the principal part of his work on the two large shade-growing farms there, The Connecticut Tobacco Corporation and the Indian Head Plantations.

While he has experimented and selected seed from all of the varieties of tobacco grown in Connecticut, both outdoors and under cloth, Mr. Shamel has given chief attention to the development of improved and uniform types of Sumatra and Cuban plants. He has been working with a view to obtain strains of seed which will produce plants closely approaching a standard, both with regard to the plant itself and the shape and quality of the leaf. With such a strain of seed established in the Sumatra variety, for instance, a great increase in the yield per acre could be obtained, as the weight of the crop is at present often reduced by the presence in the field of plants which do not produce and mature as many leaves as the normal plant of this variety.

At the Indian Head Plantation Mr Shamel has co-operated with Paul Ackerly in the carrying on of a seed growing investigation which was begun by Mr. Ackerly in 1902. A feature of this was the cultivation of about 60 square rods of Sumatra plants raised from seed from an individual plant selected last year as the best plant found in a ten acre tract.

These plants reproduced the type of the mother plant very closely, growing to the top of the nine-foot tent, each stalk bearing from 24 to 30 leaves, and the leaves of excellent quality and of the broad Sumatra shape so much desired. During the growing season of 1903 the best plants from this planting have been carefully selected and the seed saved in commercial quantities as well as for the continuance of the seed selection work next season. The tobacco from these plants has also been saved separately, so that the plants can be further compared with reference to the sweat and finished leaf. Similar work has been done with plants raised from seed imported from the island of Sumatra last winter, and also with plants raised from Cuban seed.

In this system of seed selection the plants are numbered and a score card kept, in which the plants are judged on the following points:

Type.
Number of suckers.
Height of plant.
Length of leaf.
Width of leaf.
Shape of leaf.
Color of leaf
Maturity.
Grade.
Uniformity of leaves.
Spotted or plain.
Position of leaf.

When selecting plants, Mr. Shamel has made it a practice to enclose the cluster of blossoms upon the main stalk of the plant in a paper bag. This has been done before the opening of the blossoms in order to make sure that the seed obtained would represent the plant selected without the mixture of any other strain. While this idea has been carried out, it is not certain that the bagging of the plants is necessary on this account, as the blossoms are thought to be fertilized before they fully open.

The bagging of the plants serves other purposes, however. It serves as a mark that cannot be misunderstood and prevents the topping of the plants by mistake. It seems, also, to have the effect of rapidly ripening the seeds for the seed pods become almost black before the time for harvesting seed, and the seed seems to be better matured and dried out.

The work of harvesting selected is no small task, as the seed from several hundred plants must be kept separate and identified with the number corresponding with the score card. In addition to this, Mr. Shamel has in many instances tagged each leaf from a plant with the plant number, so that after the tobacco has been put through the sweat the score card and the finished leaves can be used together for the further refining of the selection process.

Handling of Shade-Grown

A part of the shade-grown crop in the Connecticut Valley this season will be handled in a different manner than has been followed with this class of leaf. The change will be that the sizing and assorting will be done before the tobacco is put into the bulks for force-sweating, the advocates of this plan saying that by this method there will be less chance of breaking the leaf than if it is handled after sweating, and also that in this way they believe the leaf will retain more of its gloss and finish than if it was dampened for the work in the assorting room after it has been sweat.

Broad Brook

The new tobacco warehouse of E. N. Myers, replacing the one burned a short time ago, has been opened for business. Stripping has been carried on by several growers during the recent damps.

Sales in Suffield

T. R. and D. F. Remington have sold their crop of nine acres to P. Dennerlein's Sons. The same buyer has obtained the five-acre crop of M. Lahey.

E. J. Copley has sold two and one-half acres to I. Kaffenburgh & Sons, who have also purchased a few other crops.

Bissell Brothers & Company have bought S. L. Wood's five-acre crop and Eugene Hastings 12 acres.

E. A. and W. F. Fuller have bought the following crops: Cecil Fuller and Sons, six acres; Henshaw Brothers, four acres; J. B. Cannon, five acres; L. W. Cannon, five acres; L. W. Allen, five acres.

The prices paid range from 15 to 20 cents, or better.

Suffield Warehouse

John F. Barnett, Jr., has a modern equipped warehouse for force-sweating. Last year he forced-sweat about five hundred cases which came out without any mould or damage. Growers now realize the value of packing and force-sweating, as they secure double the price offered them in the bundle. The capacity of Mr. Barnett's warehouse can be increased to two thousand cases.

Suffield Tobacco Hoist

John Sullivan of Suffield has been allowed a patent for a tobacco hoist, which consists of apparatus adapted for the hoisting of tobacco on laths to any height in a tobacco shed. A supporting bar which carries the pulley blocks for the endless rope is long enough to reach across the poles in a tobacco shed, and the connecting device between the supporting bar and the pulley blocks is swiveled, so that the elevating of the lath can be operated at any desired angle.

Suffield Shade Grown

Fuller, Haskins and Halladay have begun the assorting of their 1903 crop of shade-grown Sumatra, and are much pleased with the appearance of the leaf.

Warehouse Point

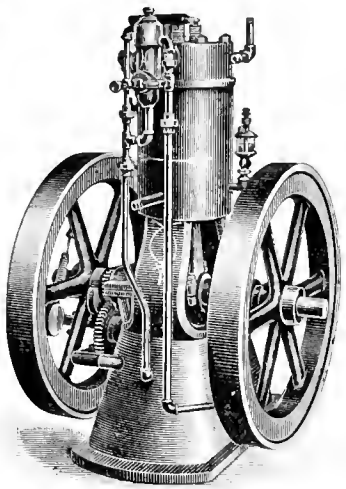
Joseph Gans & Sons have bought the following crops: J. E. Farrell, seven acres, at 19 cents; Thomas J. Coleman, four acres, at 19 cents; William H. Covill, five acres, at 19 cents.

Hockanum

Christian Handel is building a force-sweating room, 18x31, for the handling of his tobacco crop, which consists of four acres of Sumatra under cloth and 14 acres of outdoor Broadleaf. Both crops have turned out very well this season, and Mr. Handel is enthusiastic over the results obtained in shade-growing on his farm, both in 1902 and 1903.

Windsor Locks

S. O. Ranney has registered these two names as brands for cigars: "Wise Boy" and "Connecticut Pride."



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FAIRBANKS SCALE

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NITROGEN FOR GRASS

The last hay crops from the plots on which the different rotations are being carried out enable the Rhode Island experiment station to show final results for the season. On the plots having the six-year rotation in the order of corn, potatoes, rye, grass and clover, grass, and grass, the yields of grass have been as follows: That of the fourth year in the rotation was 3^2_3 tons per acre, the fifth year of the rotation 4^1_4 tons per acre, and the sixth year 3.8 tons per acre. The fertilizer applied to these plots has been at the rate per acre of: 350 pounds nitrate soda, 450 pounds acid phosphate and 200 pounds muriate of potash.

On another part of the station land, an experiment to determine the worth of different amounts of nitrogen has been carried on for the past ten years. One plot has received no nitrogen during that lapse of time. The second plot has received fertilizer which contained the equivalent of 21 pounds nitrogen per acre. The third plot has received fertilizer which contained nitrogen at the rate of 63 pounds per acre. This is the fifth year this land has been in grass and the yields as shown by this year's crops are quite remarkable.

That from the plot which has received no nitrogen during the ten years was 1.1 tons per acre. That from the plot receiving the one-third ration, or 21 pounds nitrogen, gave 1.7 tons per acre, while the third, which had received the full ration, or 63 pounds nitrogen per acre, gave a yield of 3.75 tons per acre. Much the same results are being obtained by men throughout the state, who are top-dressing their grass lands with nitrogen more liberally than formerly.

Gasoline Power

Many farm operations which have been performed by horse-powers and windmills are now done much more efficiently by gasoline engines and others hitherto considered impracticable are now brought within the range of every-day performance by its use.

Gasoline engines are pumping water from hundreds of wells and streams for watering stock, irrigating land and general water supply purposes. These engines are grinding feed at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five bushels per hour, sawing wood, running cream separators, churns, ensilage cutters, emery wheels, printing presses, corn shellers, threshing machines, boats, etc. It is the most efficient, simplest, nicest, economical farm power in use.

THE SPARKER.

Incorporated

Bronson & Robinson Co., Hartford; to manufacture cigar boxes of all kinds, and from various materials. Capital $10,000. Incorporators: Samuel M. Bronson, Arthur D. Robinson and Charles E. Ware.

Ventilating Doors

A patent has been granted to Walter D. Case of Granby, assignor to Fred B. Griffin, for a device for operating the ventilating doors of tobacco barns. The device is for use in connection with sheds having horizontal doors, and consists of guide-brackets adapted for attachment to the structure, a rod mounted to slide vertically in the guide-brackets, links pivotally connected with the ventilating-doors and with the said rod, a fastening-latch pivotally connected with the rod, and means carried by one of the guide-brackets and adapted to be engaged by the latch to hold the rod in an upper position, and the doors in an open or partially-open position.

F. M. Johnson

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Cuban Dislike

Responsibility for Island's Condition Discussed by an Advocate of Reciprocity

ADVOCATING a reciprocity treaty, yet not willing to ignore the facts in the case of Cuba, the New York Commercial says editorially:

A correspondent of the London Times, after a close and impartial study of present conditions in the new insular republic, declares that "Americans are not liked in Cuba."

"It is quite natural to dislike those who are so largely responsible for one's poverty," is the comment of a correspondent of the Sun, writing from Havana on general conditions in Cuba and manifestly with strong pro-Cuban prejudices and sympathies. "And it is upon American shoulders, and not upon Cuban," he continues, "that such responsibility rests today, as it did during the government of the great administrator. Some relief can even now be afforded by a prompt passage of the reciprocity measure. Our responsibility for the success of the Cuban government and for the welfare of the Cuban people has not yet ceased, and the day of grace is not yet sinned away."

It does not require any argument at this late day to convince the great majority of the American people that a trade reciprocity treaty with Cuba should have been ratified by Congress as soon after the establishment of the insular government as it was possible to draft one. As a people we are heartily ashamed of the non-action by our Congress. But to charge the American people with responsibility for the poverty of the Cuban people today is clearly unreasonable and unfair. It is even ridiculous. The independent government has been established on the island less than seventeen months. Our Congress was in session at the time of its inauguration, but a treaty could hardly have been drawn and ratified by both governments inside of six months. Suppose, then, we charge the United States with one year of treaty derelictness, and with one year of previous failure to do its plain duty in the matter of having its Congress pass the Payne bill providing for a 20 per cent. cut in the tariff on imports from Cuba? That is not unreasonable, and no good American will attempt to exonerate his country from the charge.

But is this derelictness on our part the cause of the Cubans' poverty? Had the tariff cut been made two years ago, would the islanders in general now be prosperous and thrifty and happy, their country enjoying an industrial and commercial boom, and everything serene and satisfactory? Is the new republic to sink or swim on the mere straw of a 20 per cent. tariff preference? Are the Cubans a people wholly without personal and national responsibility? Are they bound to be poor always unless somebody a thousand miles away helps them to be rich? Was American occupation expected to completely metamorphose the Latin American character and temperament? Does no "responsibility" for existing conditions in Cuba rest on the Cubans' own "shoulders"? They must be a queer, an anomalous sort of people, indeed, unworthy of national independence, if they are never to accept responsibilities but always to depend on some outside support!

And, finally, who was it that dragged suffering Cuba out from under the galling Spanish yoke at the cost of thousands of American lives and millions of American money, drove the despot from her shores, redeemed her fair fields from the Castilians' clutch, cleaned out her pest-holes, put her children to school, stood her up squarely on her feet and bade her hold up her head among the nations of the earth?

It may be that the Cubans don't "like" us Americans well enough to answer that question honestly. Obligation, responsibility, appreciation, gratitude may all have no meaning to them except as the words apply to somebody else.

Windsor Fire

A large barn on Pleasant street, Windsor, belonging to Wallace G. Wrisley, a truckman and livery-stable keeper in Windsor, was burned about 11 o'clock on the night of October 19. The cause of the fire is unknown but a tramp whom Wrisley had ordered away earlier in the evening has been arrested on suspicion.

When the flames were discovered an alarm was sounded on the whistle at the Eddy Electric Works, bringing all the firemen out. The chemical engine was dragged to the fire, but it was unable to cope with the flames and the whole building and contents went up in smoke within a half-hour.

Forty tons of hay, the product of two acres of tobacco, two wagons, farm implements and a horse were in the barn and were burned. The loss will amount to about $10,000, with small insurance. The horse belonged to a fish-peddler named F. E. Kuhney. None of the surrounding buildings was damaged.

Tobacco Town Trolley

Judge Case gave a hearing in Hartford, October 17, on the applications of the Suffield Street Railway Company and of the Windsor Locks & Rainbow Street Railway Company for a finding that public convenience and necessity require the building of a street railway from a point in the town of Suffield through Windsor Locks to a point in Windsor.

Judge Arthur Perkins represented the petitioners. Henry A. Huntington represented the town of Windsor. Frank E. Healy appeared for the town of Windsor Locks and Hugh M. Alcorn and Judge A. C. Bill were present in the interest of property holders. The people in the towns through which the line will run are much in favor of it. There was no opposition before Judge Case and about fifty persons were present and ready to testify that public convenience and necessity demanded the construction of the line.

O. S. Hyer of Boston, engineer for the company, said that from an engineering point of view the road could be built without any serious problems being encountered. Chauncey Eldridge of Boston, treasurer of the Hartford & Springfield Street Railway Company, and who is associated with the Tucker, Anthony & Co. interests, said the road would be built. John Gilligan, selectman of Windsor, Rev. Roscoe Nelson of that town, Leslie C. Seymour, selectman of Windsor Locks, and Selectman W. W. Cooper of Suffield testified to the public convenience and necessity.

There were others ready to testify but Judge Case said that he did not care for any further testimony. Before the hearing began Judge Perkins told Judge Case that a slight change has been made in the layout on the Boston Neck road in the town of Suffield. He said he was going to prepare a new profile. Judge Case went on with the hearing and later he told Judge Perkins that he could file the new profile with the map and application now on file.

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Essex Tobacco Specials and Special Manures for all Crops

THE manufacturers of the ***Essex High Grade Fertilizers*** would respectfully invite the attention of all who are interested in farming to inspect the crops grown in the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys, that are raised wholly or partly on their high grade manures.

Although the season so far has been irregular as to weather conditions, we are daily receiving the most flattering reports from our customers showing that to succeed in ***all seasons you must use*** Essex Manures.

Give us your orders for Fine Ground Bone and for our Grass Manure if you are seeding down this fall. There are no better in the market.

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East Texas Investigations

The Soils Described as Suited for the Production of Different Types of Tobacco

L. H. SHELFER, formerly a tobacco expert of the Department of Agriculture, says of the East Texas tobacco investigations:

"These experiments have demonstrated that there are three sections of the state that can grow a cigar tobacco of commercial value, but each being of a different type.

"The red or chocolate belt will produce, in my opinion, the highest grade of Cuban filler that can be grown in the United States, and will equal the average Cuban filler imported to this country. By using the cloth shade one can grow as fine a wraper as is now being grown in Cuba under shade, having the same grain, appearance and aroma.

"The sandy loam will also produce a grade of filler tobacco equal to any now grown in the United States, and wrappers could be successfully grown under shade.

"The gray sandy loam is more adapted to the culture of Sumatra wrapper, while there could be grown a Cuban leaf that would make a fairly good filler.

"The climatic conditions found in this part of the state are favorable to the growth of the weed. These soils lie in a radius of 50 to 150 miles of the gulf, and being on the first elevated or rolling lands, get the benefit of the gulf clouds, fogs and dews. The rainfall is evenly distributed through the year, so that irrigation is not necessary.

"As this experiment has demonstrated what kind of soil will produce these high grades of tobacco, it is now up to the people to have their soil examined and classified. Where you find the same soil in the same climate it is not necessary for the government to experiment any urther.

"The government is an experimenter, but not a developer, and this rests with the people."

OHIO EXPERIMENTS

Twin Valley, located in the southern part of Montgomery County, Ohio, and in which Germantown is situated, is said, by local persons, to have "the finest soil for tobacco raising to be found anywhere in the United States." This has the old familiar ring. It is stated that land in that vicinity commands as high as $250 per acre, simply because of its great adaptability to tobacco raising.

The United States Government, as well as the state government, has established experimental stations near Germantown and both are declared to have been very successful in the raising of Cuban tobacco. The government officials, under the direction of the agricultural department, have gathered the second crop on the farm of J. H. Rohrer, just west of Germantown. The finest grades of Havana tobacco, grown from seed brought from Cuba, have been raised here for several years and it is believed that the output can hardly be told from the genuine Cuban tobacco when placed in the market. Mr. Rohrer has 100 acres in tobacco this year besides what the government is raising on his farm.

H. Allen, a well known tobacco man from Milwaukee, was at the experiment station last week and was highly pleased with the results there. He said that the best fillers in the United States are produced in Ohio, being second only to the Havana tobacco grown in Cuba. The soil is known as sugar tree soil, and is peculiarly suitable to the propagation of fruit as well as tobacco. Germantown is the oldest tobacco town in the state.

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Successors to Col. Charles L. Burdett,

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Home Production

Secretary Wilson on the Elimination of Agricultural Products from American Imports

AT the field day exercises of the New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, spoke as follows:

We have been selling from American farms in recent years around $850,000,000 worth of products to foreign countries. This is what has kept the balance of trade in our favor so steadily for the last six years, enabling us to pay off foreign debts, reduce interest and furnish the wherewithal to bring about the great prosperity we have had, and are having, and will continue to have while the present conditions exist. But, very singularly, we have been buying about half as much farm products from foreign fields as we have been selling from our own fields. About half of our imported farm products can be grown in the United States, and toward the growing of these things here the department of agricultnre is addressing itself. Six years ago we produced from the beet 29,000 tons of sugar. Last year we produced 220,000 tons. The irrigation laws enacted by the last congress will result in a few years in the production, under our own flag, of all the sugar consumed in the United States.

Six years ago we produced in the United States 25 per cent. of the rice we consumed. We are now producing substantially as much as we consume. We are still importing, but we have begun exporting. We import certain varieties desired by our pepole that we have not yet produced, but are exporting what is not so desirable. The Chinamen in the United States import certain varieties of rice and will use no other. We are now preparing to supply them with home grown American rice of these varieties.

While we export $30,000,000 worth of the cheapest tobacco, we have been importing $15,000,000 worth of the highest priced tobacco known to commerce. The department of argiculture has been addressing itself toward the production within the United States of these high-priced tobaccos. You will find an illustration of these high priced tobaccos in the Connecticut valley, where we are producing a Sumatra wrapper, and in Texas, Alabama, South Carolina and some other states, where we are producing the fine aromatic cigar filler. These are illustrations of the production of things at home that have been imported heretofore, amounting to considerably over $200,000,000 a year, that will be produced eventually in the United States.

It remained for a great New Englander, Senator Morrill, to take the lead in laying the foundation for the education of the American farmer. Other countries have done something along this line, and are doing something now, but nowhere are there to be found such well planned systems of agricultural education as are here in out own country; and yet, when we consider what is being done here, we must come to the conclusion that comparatively little progress has been made. Congress could endow agricultural colleges, but congress could not enact teachers. From 1862 to the present time something has been done in each state and territory toward educating along these lines. Since 1885, when congress appropriated money for experimentation, research has been had into local conditions, with more or less efficiency, in all the states and territories. There was, however, no royal road for these institutions to travel. We did not have scholars in the land with regard to the science of agriculture—that is, so broad as to dovetail into all other sciences.

The man who works in the fields should know something of mineralogy, something of heat and moisture. Until within the last six years scarcely anything had been done in any of our institutions of higher learning to teach anything about the atmosphere and its effect upon crops and animals. Since that time the department of agriculture has supplied 14 institutions of learning with instructors along this line.

The American people have not given serious thought to their forests until they have been substantially destroyed. There is a large proportion of our acreage that can be best devoted to the growing of woods, but very little attention has been given to forestry along educational lines. There is no university for the graduate of the agricultural college along educational lines, and for that reason it has been necessary to have them trained at Washington in order that we might do the work along the lines mentioned. Woods are becoming dearer and dearer, and will continue to do so. It takes a long time to grow a tree, and it is high time to set them out.

Not many of the grasses, grains and legumes that make up our food crops for men and animals are indigenous to the United States. We find it necessary not only to look over the world for what we can get in addition to those we have for our several latitudes and soil and climatic conditions, but we find it necessary to create new varieties to meet existing conditions and demands. We are hybridizing grains, cottons and other plants to meet soil and climatic conditions and the demands of commerce. You do not grow cotton in New England, but you manufacture it. We produce a large part of the raw material of the world along these lines, but other nations are using strenuous efforts to become independent of us. We are endeavoring to meet new conditions along these lines by improving the quality of our cottons. We are studying the diseases to which this plant is subject, and have made fair progress along these several lines.

The corn crop of the country is susceptible of improvement. Corn is not a perfect ration for man or animals. The nutritive ratio of wheat makes it the most desirable of cereals. We are hybridizing and selecting for the purpose of narrowing the nutritive ratio of corn, so that it will be a more perfect ration than it is at the present time. We are also looking over the world for plants suitable to our new island possessions, so as to help those peoples toward producing everything we require from tropical countries, and are having some success.

are those that reach just the class of people to whom you want to sell your goods.

If you want to do business with the tobacco growers of New England, the advertising medium to use is THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER.

Intelligent advertising in THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER makes good customers. It brings not merely a transient trade, but steady business, for the tobacco growing industry is such that the grower finds himself in need of new equipment and new supplies at every season of the year.

The **NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER,**

Hartford, - - Connecticut.

Study of Farming

Important Advantages of Even a Short College Course in Agriculture

A YOUNG Wisconsin man writes as follows:

"My grandfather 'took up' the land I am now living on more than sixty years ago. The farm contains about 350 acres. It has fallen to my good fortune to become its manager this year and I hope to improve it. I raise Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and hogs. I have given the farm a special name and wish to become a first-class business farmer, and consider myself a failure should such not be the case. I am 21 years old and wish to become a successful farmer. Will it pay me to employ hired help for the next two winters and spend my time at the Wisconsin Agricultural College in the short course?"

This letter is interesting and suggestive for several reasons. First of all here is a young man who is proud in the thought of becoming the possessor of a piece of Wisconsin soil originally owned by his grandfather. In America we have too long looked upon the ownership of land as something commonplace. To most of us land has been like a wagon, a horse or a jackknife,—something that could be traded away or parted with with no second thought as to how it came into our possession or what we were leaving. In these days many young men are leaving the farm and "going into business," as they call it

"Going into business" with them means becoming a clerk in some country store, measuring tape behind a counter, traveling as a solicitor for some patent-right, invention, book agency, or almost anything; others leave the farm to become craftsmen such as carpenters, blacksmiths, laborers about town—in fact anything to get off the farm. It is refreshing, therefore, to find this young man showing a real love in the possession of a goodly piece of Wisconsin soil, and a pride in the thought that he is to become a first-class stock farmer. Such a young man will succeed whether he takes the short course or not.

But he had better take the short course. A man can become a lawyer without going to a law school; he can become a machinist without "learning the trade;" but it is far better as a rule to get into line as quickly as possible by availing oneself of all of the facilities offered for education and advancement along each particular line. The University of Wisconsin in its buildings and equipment represents an outlay of several millions of dollars. All of this is available to young men wishing to specially train themselves. The agricultural college, as part of the university, offers special inducements to such young men as our inquirer. Here he will meet specialists in different lines of agriculture and can secure just that training needed to put him ahead.

By availing himself of the short course our inquirer can cut off several years of useless, expensive experimenting on his own part. Let us take the question of stock rearing, for example. He tells us that he keeps Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. Now, a vast deal of information is given about these two breeds of farm animals at the college. The student is carefully drilled in an understanding of the pedigrees of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. Many a farmer does not understand how to handle the subject of pedigrees. When he attends a cattle sale he is bothered by the catalogue, which tells a whole lot of things about the cattle being sold that he does not understand. Then our young friend will be taught the points which characterize good animals and the weaknesses which are found in too many of them. He will be taught matters concerning the growing of crops, the securing of feed and the proper administration of feed to farm animals. In a thousand ways his knowledge of farm animals, their care and management will be advanced. Then the veterinarian will give him many useful hints and helps in preventing sickness and properly caring for sick animals. In the blacksmith shop he is well drilled in ordinary farm blacksmithing. In the horticultural department he studies a thousand facts of use concerning plants, their care and growth; in the department of agronomy he is taught concerning the best varieties of farm grains and seeds and how to secure the largest crops of the finest quality. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property owned by the college is made available to the young farmer, and thirty teachers stand ready to help him gain helpful knowledge.

More than all this, while at the agricultural college our young friend will associate with hundreds of other young men equally as ambitious as himself. There will be generated in his mind a hundred ambitions of the most helpful kind, his acquaintanceship will be broadened and extended throughout the state. He will learn to have a pride in the great vocation of farming such as is impossible without such associations. Our young friend will become a strong, progressive farmer, a wealth producer in the state, a heavier taxpayer because of his increased earnings.—W. A. HENRY,

Director, Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Enfield

Edward Fuller of Suffield has bought the broadleaf crop of Mathewson & Pouchot.

SPRAYING
APPARATUS of all kinds, of large or small capacity, Mounted & Portable Outfits.
Send for special Catalogue.
HAND STEAM OR POWER
PUMPS
For Factories or Private Use.
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
GASOLINE ENGINES
from 1½ to 75 Horse Power for all services.
Special Pumping Engines.
PULLEYS, SHAFTING AND BELTING
for Power Equipment of Factories and Mills.
WINDMILLS, TANKS AND TOWERS,
Pipe, Fittings and Hose.
In writing for Catalogue please specify which one you want.
We make a specialty of Water Supply Outfits for Country Estates.
CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY,
174 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

THE USE OF AN

Underwood Typewriter

will increase your business.

Rent one for a month and watch the result.

Underwood Typewriter Company,

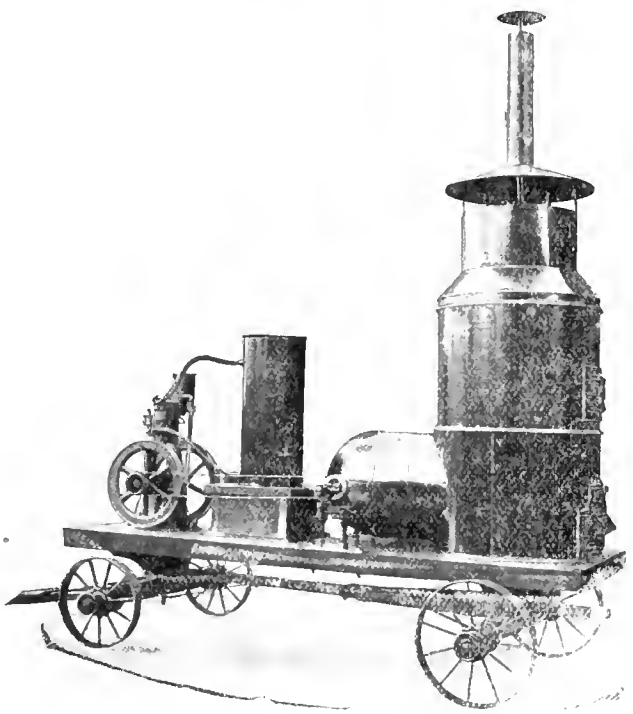
755-757 Main Street,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

SI DESIDERA Direttore Tecnico per la coltivazione del tabacco per esportazione. Per schiarimenti rivolgersi al

Marchese Eduardo Imperiale
ARENA (*Calabria*)

THE HILLMAN TOBACCO CURER

Manufactured by the Hillman Tobacco Curer Company,
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.
Patented April 1st, 1902.



It governs the atmospheric conditions, prevents sudden changes and dispels dampness, thereby producing a lighter colored crop. It creates a circulation evenly through the shed. The air may be heated if required to wilt or dry.

It can readily be seen that no grower of tobacco can afford to be without one, the machine will pay for itself several times the first year, if a bad year.

This machine may be seen in operation in Suffield, and Granby Station, Connecticut. Westfield, Hatfield, or Hadley, Massachusetts. Save your tobacco free from pole-burn. It will do it.

Hillman Tobacco Curer Company,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

LUTHER M. CASE,

WINSTED, CONNECTICUT,

Packer and Dealer in

Connecticut Leaf Tobacco.
Shade Grown ΩΩ
Sumatra in Bales.

Main Warehouse and Office, Pine Meadow, Conn.

BRANCH WAREHOUSES:

Southwick, Mass.,—Foreman, H. L. Miller.
East Canaan, Conn.,—Foreman, L. F. Bronson.
Barkhamsted, Conn., Foreman, L. A. Lee.
North Hatfield, Mass.,—Foreman, Willis Holden.
New Hartford, Conn.,—Foreman, James Stewart.

SUMATRA PLANTATIONS:

Pine Meadow, Conn., ...	25 Acres.
Barkhamsed, Conn., ...	20 Acres.
Southwick, Mass., ...	15 Acres.

Always in the market for old Tobacco if well assorted and packed. Havana Seed Wrappers a specialty, assorted and sized into thirty-two grades. . . . . .

Against the Tramp

Call for All Rural Communities to Stop Supporting Travelers who Will Not Work

THE "Tramp of 1903" has had the most strenuous season of his life. He has actually had to work hard to keep away from work. The wheat-growers wanted him to work and offered him $1 to $3 a day and board if he would work, but he was seeking rest, not work. The corn, hay and truck growers, all wanted him to work. In the towns and cities, mines and forests, in the mills and factories he was wanted. Wherever he has applied for a "handout," he has found an invitation to work thrust at him.

Where he has tried to beg and sponge, he has found the chance to work and earn and become a man. The hoe, pick, shovel, crowbar, saw, ax, hammer, rake, tobacco hatchet, spear, and other tools have haunted him all summer. Through it all the genuine, thoroughbred tramp has come, a tramp with hands unsmirched by work, with stomach unfilled by earned food, and with scorn for all labor undiminished.

Those philanthropic fuddleheads and palaverers, who assert that the tramp is the product of this or that fiscal or political system, or this or that business combination, should now be able to see that the tramp is a tramp because he is born and inborn, bred and inbred a tramp, and that no need of the community appeals to him. He is on the road because he wishes to be there. He is out of work by choice. He would rather die than work. He is the hopeless, careless, helpless and willful social scrub. He has turned his back on work. He will ask food, lodging, clothing and money from a farmer, whose crops are spoiling because he can get no help to harvest them, but the tramp will not harvest them.

The rural community is absolved from all obligations to feed the able-bodied tramps who will not work. The word should henceforth pass through the farm communities: "Feed no tramps who refuse to work enough to pay for their meals." One year of refusal to feed these insolent, indolent vagrants would solve the tramp problem for the farm communities. Through the handoutless sections no tramp will pass. The towns breed the tramps, and the country should not feed them. Turn them back to the towns by refusing to feed them.

A STATIONARY FARMER.

Portland

Labor is easily obtained for stripping, and several farmers are taking down tobacco after a satisfactory curing season.

Three crops have been sold to Mr. Brewer, for Broad Brook interests, at private terms. There is no old tobacco to my knowledge, in farmers' hands.

Calico tobacco appears in all crops this year, as it does more or less every season, and it has all colors and all grades, from poor to bad. There were plants that were rusty in the field, and these have cured down a thick, dark, rusty color. A.

Quincy, Florida

The shade-growers in this vicinity have had a very successful season, have made early sales of their tobacco, and many are erecting new warehouses and sheds as well as additional framework in the fields.

IT'S A GOOD THING TO KNOW:

The best place in Hartford to buy Jewelry, to buy a watch, to have a watch repaired.

It's over on Pearl street, just a little way from Main.

GEORGE W. BALL,

Diamond Broker and Jeweler,

65 PEARL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

The International Tobacco Cloth

Plantation Boarding-house Equipment.

We are in a position promptly to supply all requirements for the equipment of plantation boarding-houses, and the large orders we have filled for such goods testify to our success in this branch of business. We supply bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, table cutlery, crockery, mattings; in fact everything needed for a complete establishment.

We carry, also, harnesses and horse clothing, in all styles and for all uses.

Prompt shipments and careful attention to details mark our treatment of orders.

FORBES & WALLACE,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

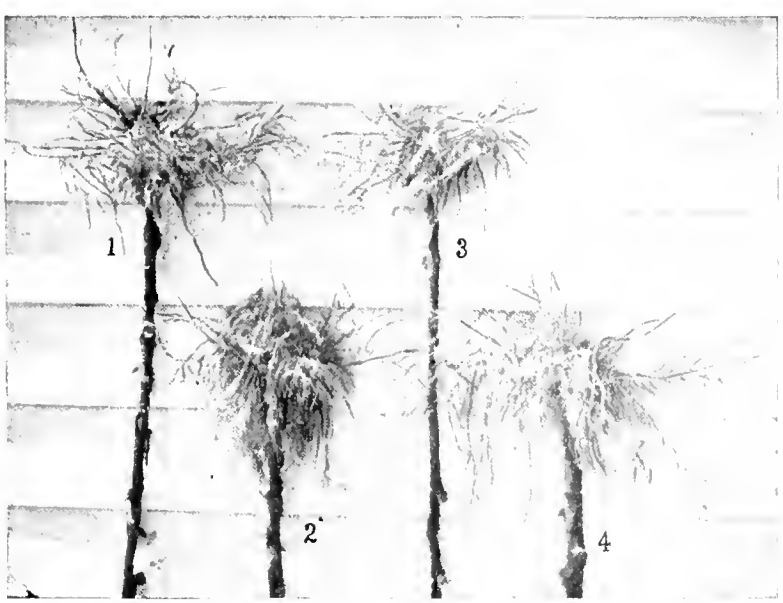
The New England Tobacco Grower

VOL. IV. No. 4. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, DECEMBER, 1903 $1.00 A YEAR

Root Growth of Different Tobacco Plants

NEW ENGLAND is now cultivating four types of wrapper tobacco; Havana, Broadleaf, Sumatra and Cuban. Of these varieties, as is well-known, the Havana and the broadleaf have been grown in the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys for years, while the Sumatra and Cuban types, grown under cloth, are new comers to this region. These plants have each certain characteristics, and can readily be distinguished in the field, and it is interesting to observe that the difference in type is carried beneath the ground, and is shown in the root growth as well as in stalk and foliage.

The illustration is from a photograph made for The New England Tobacco Grower from plants raised on the Indian Head Plantations at Granby Station. The four plants were all grown under cloth in one field of 18½ acres, and were selected with the idea of obtaining representative types of the four varieties, showing the normal root growth of each. As all the plants were grown under cloth, the conditions were uniform for the four kinds. The photograph was necessarily taken with the stalks inverted, as the fine roots would otherwise droop and hide the features of the larger ones. The plants were taken from the ground with considerable care, but the washing away of the earth and the preservation of all of the fine roots was not practised.



ROOTS OF FOUR TYPES OF WRAPPER TOBACCO.
1, Sumatra. 2, Havana. 3, Cuban 4, Broadleaf.

Stalk No. 1, the Sumatra, grown from seed previously raised in Connecticut, shows a growth of comparatively coarse roots, with both a wide distribution and a tendency to dig down for nourishment. These feeders do not, however, have the hold upon the earth that a "network" of smaller, tangled fibers would have, and to this fact must be laid the tendency of the Sumatra plant to stagger under certain conditions, requiring the "standing up" of the plants after a heavy downpour of rain coming at a time in midsummer when the plant has been making vigorous growth. These Sumatra roots, at a certain stage of the season, — when the ground has been softened in this way, do not seem to have the grasp sufficient to firmly uphold the very tall stalk affected by this variety of tobacco.

Stalk No. 2, the Havana, shows a shaggy growth of roots, with more fine roots near the surface and near the base of the stalk than the Sumatra. The stalk, too, is heavier in weight, indicating a greater drain upon the feeding capacity of the roots, and the foliage, also, is of a heavier type of larger leaves. The fine roots developing nearer to the stalk may be regarded as of early origin, and probably contribute early to the development of the plant after it is set in the field, so that Havana tobacco starts off more uniform in appearance than the Sumatra. The Havana plant does not grow so tall, and this, together with the sturdiness of stalk and mat of roots for a pedestal, accounts for its stability during and subsequent to storms.

Stalk No. 3, the Cuban, represents a new type of tobacco for successful cultivation in New England, for although seed from the island has been grown for development into the Havana type, the introduction of fresh Cuban seed

for culture under cloth is practically an innovation. The remarkable results obtained from growing this type under cloth in the Connecticut Valley during the past season make it certain that the Cuban will be an important factor in the shade-grown trade. This plant, grown from seed fresh from the Island, does not show the root growth of the varieties that are more at home in New England, but it will be observed that the stalk is even slenderer than that of the Sumatra, and for the amount of stalk and character of foliage, the Cuban root is not out of proportion. Like its friend from Sumatra, the Cuban plant prefers to have its finer roots attached along the larger roots and thus distributed, instead of having a mass of fine roots near the base of the stalk after the fashion of the Connecticut Havana and broadleaf.

Stalk No. 4, the Connecticut broadleaf, or seedleaf, with its strong mass of roots both coarse and fine, gives indication of the sturdiness of this plant, which is further testified to by the thick, heavy stalk itself. It shows, likewise, the behavior of a plant that has, through generations of growth in New England, become thoroughly accustomed to the climate, a plant that is a strong, hearty feeder and capable of producing leaves of such a size as to be overwhelming in length and breadth. For spread of root, for apparent ability to wander through the solid, both shallow and deep, in search of plant food, the broadleaf seems to have the lead. Its roots are tough, and possibly a larger proportion of them hold to the plant and come along with the stalk when the photographer is gathering them.

The roots of the four varieties are alike in color and composition when branches of the same size are compared, although, of course, the heavier the root, the more its hardness and fibrous composition approaches to that of tree root.

In the seed-bed the Sumatra and Cuban plants look very much alike as to roots. The broadleaf has a bigger tap root at this stage, and is a heavier plant all around. The Sumatra and Cuban plants when in the seed-bed stage, go in for more roots and finer.

The Iowa Idea

A farmer of Union County, Iowa, has announced the following rules for his farm hands:

"Wages will be $6 a day. Breakfast will be served in bed. Working hours will be from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. All heavy work is to be done by the boss. Cigars furnished free. Any hand working the entire season can have the farm."

Deerfield

The taking down of tobacco has been the chief local interest, the growers appreciating the damp opportunity. The crop is light in color, and in good, sound shape. Buying seems to be postponed for awhile.

Hot-Bed Sash.

Get our quotations on Hot-Bed Sash. We make them in standard sizes or in special sizes to suit the requirements of Tobacco Growers, and guarantee honest materials, the best of workmanship, and a good, serviceable sash.

DOORS, GLAZED WINDOWS, BLINDS, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD DOORS A SPECIALTY.
Cord for Sash and Ventilators.

E. A. Carlisle and Pope Co., *Successors to Lebi Boles & Son,*

2 Sudbury St., Cor. Haymarket Sq., Boston, Mass.

Suffield

Patrick J. Farrell of South street met with an accident during the damp the middle of November, while working in his tobacco shed. The pole upon which he was standing turned, and Mr. Farrell fell to the ground, breaking his left wrist.

L. P. Bissell & Company have opened their warehouse, and it is believed that enough tobacco will be handled to keep the employees busy all winter.

Administrator Allen Pease, for the estate of the late Andrew Taylor, has sold to Michael Connors of Boston Neck for $2,800, a double tenement house on Oak street. Mr. Connors recently sold his farm to L. C. Seymour.

An auction sale was held at the packing house of Herman Ude by Officer George B. Woodruff, for the disposal of six cases of tobacco belonging to James McGourn. The sale was held to satisfy a lien obtained by Mr. Ude for the charges of assorting and packing. Lowenthal & Zutty of New York bought the tobacco for six cents.

New Porto Rican Firm

At Boston the Porto Rican Commercial Company was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts November 11 with a capital stock of $9,000, all paid in. The officers of the company are R. L. Wilbor, president; Harry M. Payne, treasurer, and De Blois Page, secretary.

It is the intention of the company to handle a general line of Porto Rican products, but principally cigars. A factory for the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes and little cigars has been built upon their plantation at Aguas Buenos, Porto Rico.

Sherman

While the weather was too cold to make a perfect damp, quite a good deal of tobacco was taken down during the storm of November 17. The growers are expecting good prices.

Wallop

M. J. Vining has erected a new windmill for raising the water from Buckhorn Brook to his buildings.

Tobacco has to a large extent gone into the bundle, as the result of the visit of the damp weather.

New Milford

About half the 1903 crops are still hanging in the shed.

Andrews & Peck,

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Doors, Windows and Blinds.

Manufacturers' Agents for Akron Sewer Pipe and Land Tile.

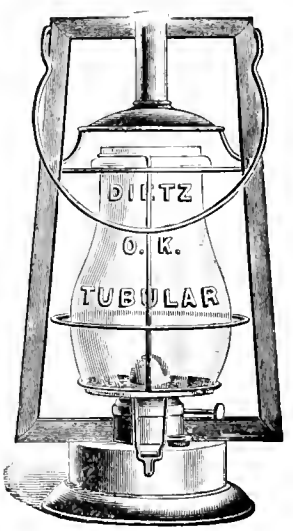
We make a specialty of hotbed sash.

Office, 88 Market Street,

Mill: Charter Oak and Vredendale Avenues,

HARTFORD, CONN.

SEASON AFTER SEASON



The Dietz O. K. Tubular Lantern will serve you in the seedbed; keeping the plants comfortable during coldest night, or in the worst storm. And between times they will be found the most satisfactory house and barn lantern you can find.

The Dietz O. K. burns 17 hours without refilling, burns faithfully and without smoking, and in every way meets the requirements of the tobacco grower. The globe need never be removed to light, trim or extinguish; the tilting device makes that unnecessary.

Ask your dealer to show you one, or send for our catalogue.

R. E. DIETZ COMPANY

Greenwich, corner Laight Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1840

HEADQUARTERS FOR ...

Tobacco Insurance

F. F. SMALL & CO., 95 Pearl St.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, DECEMBER, 1903

Broadleaf Crop

News of Growers and Buyers in East Hartford and Vicinity

SINCE the early scramble to secure certain crops of Broadleaf in East Hartford and neighoring towns, there have been very few sales. E. O. Goodwin has been the principal buyer, and the prices he has paid has been 25 cents assorted.

Almost every grower took down some tobacco in the recent damp, from one-half an acre to five acres each. This tobacco is all stripped, and the growers are at this writing awaiting a new damp and hoping it will not be too long delayed in coming.

As to the plantings next year, a definite opinion as to the amount of increase in the Broadleaf acreage can not be formed until April, but it now looks as if there would be very little Havana seed set in this locality.

For potash, the growers in this region look to tobacco stems, in case they do not use the complete forms of fertilizer.

No warehouses have started up as yet, and it is not expected that any will start until January. The East Hartford warehouses employ in the aggregate 250 workmen from February 1 to May 1.

Many of the growers who sold their 1903 crop to Sutter Brothers, Inc., are making new sales to other fiams.

W. F. ANDROSS.

Burnside

The season of 1903 has been very peculiar. It has been one of extremes, wet and dry, warm and cold, more of the later, however. The late fall has given us beautiful weather, but that is not what the tobacco growers have been looking for. Very little tobacco was taken down from poles until the 17th and 18th of this month, and then the damp was not altogether satisfactory, being too cold to dampen well. However, a greater part of the growers were glad to avail themselves of even a poor damp.

A third of the crop is piled and in the process of stripping. The leaf is light in weight and color, very fine and desirable, and should give satisfaction to the packer.

No sales are reported from this vicinity of late.

Probably half of the tobacco here is grown on stable manure. The other half is grown either on tobacco stems and cotton seed meal or on ready mixed fertilizer.

The warehouses will not open before December 1. It used to be thought that tobacco could be grown and delivered at 10 cents per pound, but now 12 to 14 cents per pond is required to meet ordinary expenses. Most tobacco lands are plowed and some manured for next season's crop. Rather more manure should be used in the fall than in spring.

Those who have not prepared land for a bed should improve some warm, pleasant day for that purpose.

JAMES S. FORBES.

South Windsor

About one-fifth of the crop has now been stripped. There have been no sales recently, and tobacco affairs have been at a standstill, largely on account of the dry weather, which, until the storm of the middle of November, and that a cold one, made it impossible to even look at the crop.

There will be an increased acreage of Broadleaf next year, if the good prices contracted for in connection with the 1903 crop are paid. The growers have been watching the developments in the leaf trade the past few weeks with great interest.

Cotton hull ashes and tobacco stems are the sources of potash most favored by those who do not use the ready-mixed fertilizers altogether. X.

Weymouth

A tobacco shed owned by Seth H. Phelps in Weymouth has been destroyed by fire with an acre and a half of tobacco, eight tons of hay, two carriages, business wagon and a quantity of farming implements. The fire had gained much headway before discovered, and the neighboring farmers worked with a will to save the surrounding property. A steam-heated packing house situated a few rods from the fire was in imminent danger, and caught fire twice but was saved.

About $1,000 will cover the loss. There was an insurance of $800, divided as follows: One hundred and fifty dollars on barn, $250 on tobacco and $400 on the other contents. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. Deputy State Fire Marshal Seeley and Deputy Sheriff Wilson of Thompsonville spent nearly all day Wednesday investigating the cause of the fire. There are some suspicious circumstances, but no tangible clues have been obtained.

J. Gans has bought the crops of Isaac Twombley and Jacob Frey.

A fire at about 10:30 in the evening of November 14, destroyed the tobacco shed, barns and adjoining buildings belonging to James Furey. The house was saved only by a very hard fight by the neighbors. Mr. Furey was in attendance at the fair of St. Patrick's church in Thompsonville that evening and did not hear of the fire until his return home, after the buildings were in ruins. The buildings destroyed were not far from the site of the burned barn belonging to Seth H. Phelps.

Fortunately the live stock in Mr. Furey's barn consisted of but one horse, which was rescued, nothing else of value being saved. The buildings contained about two and one-half tons of tobacco, which had been sold for 17 cents per pound, about 20 tons of hay, all the farming tools, harnesses and wagons excepting one farm wagon not in the building. The loss is placed at $2,500, with an insurance of $600 on the tobacco and about as much more on the buildings and farming utensils. A barn belonging to Mr. Furey was destroyed by fire about three years ago.

Hillstown

The dry weather that prevailed until the storm of the middle of November prevented any moves in the tobacco business, and the principal sales remain those that were made to E. O. Goodwin a few weeks previous to this. The tobacco that came down in the storm referred to is very satisfactory in appearance and deserving of good prices.

Mr. Goodwin's purchases include the following: The crops of W. H. Hill, William Wickham, E. F. Hill and S. Slater, for 23 and five; the crop of C. C. Hill, 21 cents through.

New York.

Lewis Brothers, leaf dealers, are represented in Connecticut by H. I. Lewis, who is out on a buying trip.

POQUONOCK

Considerable tobacco was taken down in the damp of November 17. Fully one-half of the crop is down and stripped.

There have been no sales here as yet and no lookers.

Very little damage was done by pole sweat this year.

Warehouses have not begun work yet and there seem to be no indications that they will for some time.

It is too early yet to say what will be raised another year. I think a few of the larger growers will try a few acrse of broadleaf. Clark Brothers are thinking of putting out 25 acres. We believe we can grow as good a broadleaf on the west side of the Connecticut River as is grown on the east side.

The outlay of fertilizer per acre, on the average, in our neighborhood is from sixty to seventy-five dollars.

All tobacco land is plowed in the fall, either by turning out the rows and harrowing, or ploughing clean. Very little manure is turned under in the fall. It is thought by many that it is not good policy unless it is turned under very late, just before the ground freezes. It will partially rot and the plant food will wash away. And again, if you use manure for humus, you don't want it to commence to rot until spring. The plant food is then liberated as the plant needs it.

There have been more acres of tobacco land sown to rye this fall than usual. A few sowed oats. Some growers do not like rye as they say there is too much acid in it. Others have used rye for years with good results.

Law on Leaf Sales

A bill introduced in Congress by Representative Hopkins proposes that "it shall be lawful for the growers of leaf tobacco to stem, twist, and sell their own product without the payment of the tax now required of manufacturers of the same under existing laws."

Another bill on the same lines, presented by Representative Trimble of the same state, contains the provision "that farmers and growers of tobacco shall hereafter have the right to sell tobacco in the raw or unadulterated state, of their own growth, in any quantity, either in the leaf, twist, or such other form as they may wish, free from any tax or charge, or being in any manner subject to any statutory regulation on the part of the Government of the United States."

East Hartland.

Tobacco is slowly coming down and it is hoped that none will be hanging by the end of the year, although satisfactory damps are not frequent so late in the season.

E. E. Emmons has about finished the state road section upon which he has had a gang of men employed, and unless progress is interrupted it will not be so very long before there will be a continuous state road from East Hartland to Granby station.

F. B. GRIFFIN RECEIVER.

One immediate result of the failure of Sutter Brothers, Inc., is the appointment of a receiver for The International Tobacco Culture Corporation of East Hartford, operating an extensive tobacco farm at North Bloomfield.

Of the $100,000 capital stock of this corporation, $42,000 is owned by Sutter Brothers, Inc.; $50,000 by the Miami Valley Leaf Tobacco Company, $5 000 by Clinton Spencer of Suffield, and $3,000 by George A. Billings of Hartland. The application for a receivership was made by the members of the firm of the Miami Valley Leaf Tobacco Company,—Moses Krohn of Cincinnati and Allen H. Reeder and Stanley M. Krohn of Dayton.

The Miami Valley Company and Sutter Brothers, Inc. had each loaned to The International Tobacco Culture Corporation about $30,000 on the notes of the corporation, and the notes given to Sutter Brothers had been discounted and at the time of the Chicago failure were outstanding among various banks. Under these circumstances the Ohio stockholders decided to apply for a receiver in order that the interests of all might be protected.

Judge Silas A. Robinson of the Superior Court granted the petition on November 18, and appointed Fred B. Griffin of Granby permanent receiver under a bond of $30,000. and John A. DuBon and Louis B. Haas of Hartford as appraisers. Mr. Griffin has been the manager of the farm since the corporation was formed.

Gregory's Book.

The treatise on fertilizers written by J. J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, is a practical book that can be read by a tobacco grower with as much interest as any one. Mr. Gregory has learned a great deal about fertilizers and their application in the hard school of experience, and he has the facility of explaining clearly.

Ellington

John E. Egan, surveyor for the proposed trolley road between Rockville, Ellington and Warehouse Point, has completed his specifications and has submitted them to the Springfield & Hartford company. It is intended that work on the construction of the road will be begun in the spring.

Use the Spreader

Some people handle manure in a rather crude way. The manure spreader has revolutionized this part of farm work for those who use it and it will for any others who will give it a trial. The even spreading of manure over a large acreage means dollars when the next crop is harvested, and the difference between the crop raised after its use and without will soon pay for the machine. Piling manure in the fields is a very wasteful practice and spreading too thickly another. Both are avoided by the use of the spreader.—WISCONSIN.

East Granby.

Among the recent sales of tobacco are the following: Morgan Bacon, John Graham, Horace Griffin, Charles Veits, and Charles Bates to L. B. Haas of Hartford; F. C. Crane to W. J. Gabb of Bloomfield; and Jason R. Veits to E. Wever of West Suffield.

Hartford.

J. E. Shepard, of the firm of Miller & Shepard, has made a successful trip to York and other Pennsylvania towns. Among Mr. Shepard's sales was ten bales of shade-grown tobacco to one purchaser. This is from the crop grown on the Miller & Shepard farm, East Windsor Hill.

Southwick

H. L. Miller has started a dozen employees at assorting tobacco for Luther M. Case.

The 1903 crop is turning out a very high percentage of light wrapper, and will make a very satisfactory packing.

Whately

Quite a good deal of tobacco has been taken down. Lewis Scott and Hiram Dickinson have sold their crops for 15 cents.

Daniel Dickinson has disposed of his 1902 tobacco.

Albin Strong of Hatfield has purchased the Wells Dickinson property with the intention of cutting off the timber.

Humidifying Systems.

For its new warehouse on Blue Hills Avenue, Hartford, the West Side Sumatra Tobacco Growing Company has ordered the installation of an air moistening system by the American Moistening Company of Boston. This system is rapidly finding favor among tobacco warehousemen, and is in use at the plants of the Owl Commercial Company, Quincy, Florida, at The International Tobacco Culture Corporation, East Hartford, and Olds & Whipple, Hartford.

Question:
Why is it, year after year, Tobacco Growers order Paper and Twine of

P. GARVAN?

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Heating Surface

How to Estimate on Piping Required for a Greenhouse Plant

UPON the square feet of glass in the roof and walls depends the amount of piping required for a greenhouse and to this should be added about one-fifth of the area of exposed walls other than glass. This being ascertained, it will be an easy matter to estimate the number of square feet of piping required to heat the house to any desired temperature.

If the house be well built and not unusually exposed to high winds, the following rule will answer in places where the temperature seldom goes below zero, with ten below as a minimum. For a temperature at night of sixty degrees use one square foot of pipe for each three square feet of glass, and increase or decrease the amount of glass that can be heated, one-half of a square foot for each five degrees that the temperature is to be varied from sixty degrees. Thus, for fifty degrees one square foot of pipe will heat four square feet, while it will only answer to heat two square feet of glass to seventy degrees.

To carry the water through the house and provide radiating surface, wrought iron pipe with screw joints is now most generally used. For houses more than seventy-five feet in length it will be best to use 2-inch pipe, but in smaller houses 1½-inch pipe may be used for the returns. Except in very small houses the flow pipes should not be less than two inches in diameter, and in some cases they may be still larger. Let us suppose that we have a house 50x20 feet, with 1,575 square feet of glass in the roof, sides and ends (including also one-fifth of the wooden wall exposed). To heat it to sixty degrees it will require 525 square feet of pipe. As it requires about two feet of one and one-half inch pipe to give one square foot of radiating surface, it will take 1,050 linear, or 21 runs, of that size to afford the desired temperature. Using two-inch pipe, one linear foot will afford .621 square feet of radiating and nearly 850 linear feet, or 17 runs, will be required. For a house of this length one flow will answer for four returns of the same size, but if it is 100 feet long the number of returns should be reduced to two for each flow. It will then require for the house under consideration four flows and 13 returns, when two-inch pipe is used, and five flows and 16 returns when using one and one-half-inch pipe. Another method would be to use two-inch flow pipes and one and one-half-inch returns, when four of the former and sixteen of the latter will be necessary.

While all the pipes may be under the benches, on the walls, or in the walks it will be better to have only the returns there, and to place the flows overhead where they can be distributed upon the post supporting the roof. It is often a good plan to have one of the pipes either flow or return, upon each of the plates. For most purposes it will be best to use the down hill system of piping, having the highest part of the flow pipes at the end nearest the heater, carrying with them a slope of one inch in ten or fifteen feet to the further end, where they can be connected with the returns, which should also slope toward the heater.

North Hatfield

A new assorting shop has been opened by Oscar Belden & Sons.

During this winter I should like to see in The New England Tobacco Grower a discussion of seed-bed methods especially as to the comparison of glass frames and cloth beds; also whether the cost of making manure hot-beds is so great as to offset any advantages over the use of lanterns. I have always used lanterns myself, and this plan has worked satisfactorily with me.

South Deerfield

John C. Decker is using his new tobacco warehouse, 35 by 70, which has been completed at a cost of $3,500. The plant includes a private hydrant and fire hose sufficient to protect the building.

John Meagher is building a tobacco warehouse 36 by 60, well equipped at a cost of about $2,000.

Building improvements during the past year have included a tobacco barn, 30 by 60, erected on North Main street by William Gorey. Hubbard & Darling have made an additionto their tobacco shed.

Sumatra Smuggling

On October 21 Special Treasury Agents Clayton and Curtis, who are on night duty at the Red Star line dock, Hudson River, N. Y., seized 200 pounds of tobacco in the saloon at 252 Fulton street, New York City. They had been "tipped off" that smuggling was being done by the firemen on the Kroonland, but after watching all night they saw nothing suspicious. Then they got another tip that some Sumatra leaf would be found in the saloon named. They went there and seized 100 two-pound bundles.

Last week, in the United States District Court at Criminal Term, in Trenton, N. J., the following were found guilty of smuggling Sumatra and sentenced to the terms of imprisonment mentioned: Charles Cohn, two years; William Knocktobroeen, one month; Paul Junge, one month; Reas Regener, one month; and Ludwig Bergman, one month.

Westfield

Sales are few and far between; one lot of 1902 was sold at close to 20 cents last week. It was a three-acre lot belonging to Mr. Clifford.

During the damp of the 17th, about 20 per cent. was taken down, and all are hard at work stripping.

Charles Dewey and Henry Bosshart are already sorting theirs and everything points to a good sound crop of light color

The general tendency of the growers is to use ready mixed fertilizers on account of being more evenly mixed. Very few can take the shovel and mix it as it should be. Some are inclined to use potash with cotton-seed meal, using a starter at the time of setting. The location and soil have a great deal to do as to the best materials for use. What is "one man's meat is another's poison," and this can be said of a tobacco lot.

No warehouses have as yet started up, but the managers are getting things in to shape for the winter's work.

The cost of raising a crop of tobacco today is less than it was ten years ago, on account of improved machinery and methods, but I should say that not over two cents a pound less. The usual estimate of 10 cents a pound is fully low enough, when you consider the interest on money invested in land and sheds and higher cost for labor each year; also the demands of the buyer who insists on a much better quality and on more care in handling from the time the plant is set to the time the crop goes into the bundle,—therefore more waste and a higher percentage to the pound is the result. Very few can honestly say their yield is a ton to the acre and back it up.

The damp of November 23 was too cold for any good results the mercury reaching only 40 degrees above zero.

Take it all around, it has been a hard year for the grower of tobacco.

HILLSIDE

Windsor

I have visited several of the warehouses that are force-sweating tobacco grown under cloth, and have observed the different methods of handling mentioned in the last issue of The New England Tobacco Grower. Those who are standing by the orthodox way of sweating the tobacco first and then assorting it, seem to be the most confident of the correctness of their method; but the packers who size and assort their tobacco before sweating hold that they can do it more economically, and that the tobacco so assorted before the colors are set may not be so accurately graded, but that it will answer the purpose with the trade.

Tobacco Lath Patent

The United States Patent office has registered the idea of Israel C. Putnam of East Hartford for a tobacco lath for curing primed tobacco leaves. The lath is notched, and has a spiral spring wound about it to hold the stems of the leaves. Mr. Putnam has assigned a half interest in the patent to Frederick H. Comstock of East Hartford

Tobacco Observations

Curiosities of Plant Culture Discussed by Oscar Loew, Department of Agriculture.

SOIL, climate, rich and uniform manuring, careful curing and proper fermenting must be combined in order to yield a commercial product of superior quality. The value of tobacco depends probably more largely upon its quality than is the case with any other farm product.

The weather constitutes one of the most important factors as to the quality of the tobacco. Too moist as well as too dry years are injurious; in the latter because the leaves remain smaller and grow thick and become relatively too heavy; and, furthermore, show insufficient elasticity and frequently burn poorly. In too moist years the leaves remain weak, are attacked easily by fungi and, moreover, the aroma of the tobacco is injured. In rainy weather, especially when the temperature is rather low, the amount of acid in the leaves is also increased and this may exert a deterimental effect on the oxidizing enzyms in the curing process when the tobacco is harvested in such a condition. The oxidizing enzyms are the promoters of all desirable changes in the curing and the sweating process.

Variable weather is the best. Van Bemmelen says that the weather in Sumatra is generally more favorable than in Java where frequently extremes are observed. In Deli, Sumatra, occasional rains occur even during the dry monsoon. After 20 days of dry weather a rain is much desired there for tobacco. Forty days of dry weather are considered very injurious. The short showers falling during the period of tobacco growing are considered so important that a continuous record is kept on many tobacco plantations. It is principally the great rapidity of development that causes the fineness of the ribs and veins and the elasticity, making the tobacco leaves from Sumatra unsurpassed as wrappers.

On warm bright days not only is much more carbon assimilated—that is, more starch, the mother substance of all the other organic constituents of the plants, is formed, but also the respiration is increased by the high temperature, although not to such an extent as to consume all the starch increased by the bright light. All processes of metabolism are thus promoted by warm and bright days, undesirable by-products may be destroyed and favorable products formed.

How differences of temperature influence the intensity of the respiration process may be seen from the following data. While Behrens observed for 100 grams fresh tobacco leaf at 21 degrees Centigrade (69.8 degrees Fahrenheit), a production of 0.254 grams of carbonic acid in ten hours, Deherain and Moissan observed in the same length of time as much as 1.325 grams at 40 degrees Centigrade (107.6 degrees Fahrenheit)—that is, more than five times as much.

The tobacco seed seems somewhat neglected by nature, since the amount of reserve material to support the young plant in its first stage is exceedingly minute. It takes 21 seeds to weigh one milligram; consequently the initial growth is but slow and much in disproportion to the later energetic development, the tobacco after being planted in the field often reaching its full development in 45 days in Florida.

The reserve material of the endosperm of the seed consists, according to Harz, essentially of fat and protein matter, and is like the 0.6 mm. long embryo, devoid of starch. The young delicate plant soon consumes this small amount of reserve material and is forced to prepare its own organic matter in a much earlier stage than is for instance a corn, barley or bean plant. Unusual care is required in the seed bed, which if too moist will favor fungus diseases among the young plants. A moderately dry soil, occasionally sprinkled, is preferable.

From the Department

George T. MacNess, tobacco expert of the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, has been visiting the tobacco regions of the Connecticut Valley and examining the tobacco now undergoing the force-sweating process in the different warehouses.

Bloomfield

Harriet L. Perkins has sold to Clara Donnelson an acre of land near the farm of the International Tobacco Culture Corporation.

The heirs of Jason G. Marble, late of Windsor, have sold to Charles E. and Fanny C. Banfield, seven acres of land near Linke's Corner.

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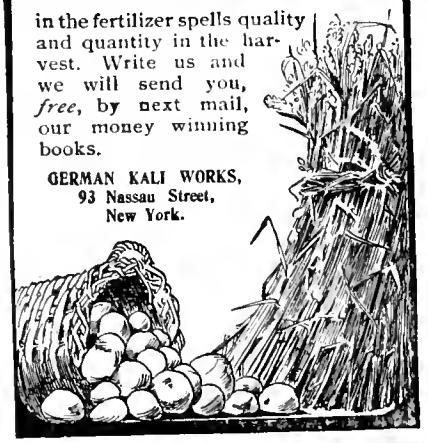

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The creditors of James W. Upson, of Baldwinsville, are rejoiced to learn that, from present estimates, their claims will be paid about seventy-five cents on a dollar, which is one of the largest dividends paid in a local failure.

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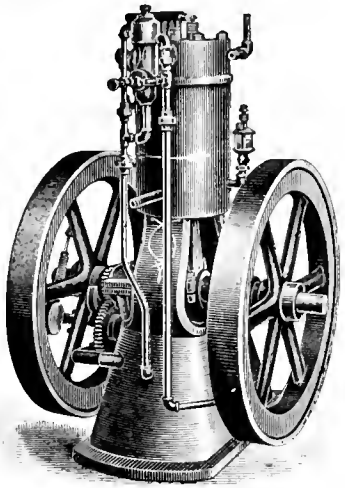

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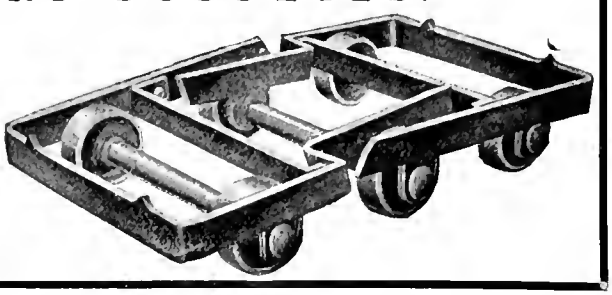

Death of Janssen

Founder and for Many Years the Manager of the Deli Maatschappij.

P. J. JANSSEN, the founder of the business of cultivating tobacco in the Island of Sumatra, has died in Amsterdam at the age of 84. Forty years ago Mr. Janssen provided the capital with which Nienhuijs started on a commercial scale the culture of the leaf from seed he had taken from Java to Sumatra.

The results were promising, and on Nov. 1, 1869, with Mr. Janssen as director and general manager, was founded the Deli Maatschappij, the tobacco company which has for thirty years dominated the Sumatra market of the world. The brunt of the enormous trade which that company has done in Sumatra tobacco was borne for thirty years by Mr. Janssen, who only four years ago, becoming an octogenarian, retired from the active management of that giant corporation, being succeeded as director by a most worthy and brilliant young man, Mr. H. C. van der Honert. The Deli Maatschappij when founded by Mr. Janssen started with one plantation and a capital of 300,000 florins, or $120,000, but when it celebrated its silver jubilee nine years ago it had under the wise management of its indefatigable director acquired twenty-two plantations, and its capital increased to four million florins, or $1,600,000, on which it paid an average dividend of nearly 63 per cent.

A friend says of him: Mr. Janssen was not a native of Holland; he was born in Hanover, Germany, but made Amsterdam his home from early youth. He was one of the most affable men to be met with and by the grace of his manners charmed everybody who came in contact with him. As a man of affairs, as the record of his giant corporation proves, he had few superiors. In spite of his enormous success and the wealth he accumulated by his foresight and work he was one of the most modest men in the highest spheres of life, personifying almost symplicity itself. He was no grabber of fortune for selfish ends. For much of it he gave away in charities and in a way to cover up his personality. He lived a long and useful life and in the tobacco world will always be gratefully remembered as the Sumatra King.

Back to Rhodesia

George M. Odlum, special agent of the Department of Agriculture of Rhodesia, has returned to Salisbury, South Africa, after spending six months in the United States, making a study of the tobacco growing industry. Just before he sailed from New York, Mr. Odlum made a trip to Hartford and saw some of the tobacco-producing region of New England.

Mr. Odlum says that he has obtained much information during his stay in the United States which he thinks will be of value to him in improving the methods of tobacco culture in Rhodesia. He admits that the tobacco raised in that country is not satisfactory, but he is hopeful of accomplishing something under the auspices of the government of that colony.

FOR SALE.

Tobacco Lands in the Nacogdoches District of East Texas. Designated by Hon. James Wilson, Secretary United States Department of Agriculture, as equal to the Pinar del Rio lands of Cuba for the culture of the aromatic cigar tobaccos.

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PAUL ACKERLY, *Editor.*

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HARTFORD, DECEMBER, 1903.

TOWN WAREHOUSING

AS the season is here when the tobacco grower who is not satisfied with the prices offered him, decides to assort and pack his own crop, it might be timely for The New England Tobacco Grower to repeat some of its past utterances on the subject of co-operative warehousing, town by town. This system of co-operation, town by town, is the one method by which a start can be made toward the improvement of wrapper tobacco market conditions, and we feel that in advocating this plan we have best served the interests of the tobacco growers.

The simplicity of the town by town co-operation, the mere getting together of a few leading growers of a single community, makes unnecessary any public agitation for the inauguration of the plan. For the public meeting substitute the quiet and earnest conference; in place of long speeches without much meaning introduce the definite and binding agreement; and the thing is done.

Local as these organizations must be, so their inspiration and their beginning must be local. From outside can come the moral support of an approving public; from outside may come of expert and experienced tobacco warehousemen; but the enthusiasm, the determination to co-operate, that must come from within the town itself.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

WESTFIELD'S Times and News-Letter has had some new ideas introduced through a partial change in the management, and continues to be one of the best representative weeklies of Massachusetts.

One good feature of the Times and News Letter is the industrial news which it prints from week to week, reflecting the work that is going on in the shops and factories of the thriving town of Westfield. These items tell how the work is done, and describe the ways of the trades, the destination of the goods manufactured, and are so written as to convey a good deal of information without being dry or tiresome.

There are hundreds of newspapers published in manufacturing towns in New England, whose columns in no way indicate the individuality of their respective towns. These papers superficially cover the social, political, church and personal news of the community, but entirely neglect the news of the particular industry or industries upon which the life and prosperity of the town depends. To this neglect on the part of the local newspapers must be laid the blame for the surprising ignorance of home trade conditions that are so often met with in New England, especially among the younger generation.

This ignorance is shown in the most marked manner when a traveler makes inquiry of the average resident of a manufacturing town, and finds himself unable to obtain anything more than the elementary information concerning the local industries, their raw materials, their output and their distribution.

It is to the improvement of these conditions of things that the industrial news published by such papers as the Times and News-Letter contributes.

THE CUBAN TREATY.

Congress convened in extra session November 9, and the consideration of the Cuban reciprocity treaty measure was immediately taken up by the House, on the report of the Ways and Means Committee, published elsewhere in this issue.

On November 19 the House passed the measure approving of the treaty by a vote of 335 to 21, both parties being represented in the minority vote.

In the Senate it was decided to postpone a vote on the measure until December 16, and it is expected that the President will attach his signature the same day, and that on December 26 the treaty will go into effect, reducing by 20 per cent. the duties on products of the Island of Cuba brought to the United States.

NOVEMBER MEETING

A meeting of the directors of The New England Tobacco Growers' Association was held at the County Building, Hartford, November 10, 1903, at 11 o'clock, in response to the call of the president, Edmund Halladay.

The meeting was called to order by President Halladay, and the secretary of the Association, Paul Ackerly, acted as secretary of the meeting.

The president stated that as Congress had assembled on the day previous, the directors might have something to say with regard to the Cuban reciprocity treaty, although it was conceded that the Congressional action in this matter was a mere formality.

Remarks were made by the following directors: William F. Andross, H. H. Austin, William S. Pinney and H. W. Alford.

On motion of Mr. Andross, seconded by Mr. Austin it was voted that the president of the Association be authorized to go to Washington to represent the views of the Association should it seem necessary or advisable in connection with the pending Cuban measure.

The directors discussed plans for the annual meeting of the Association in January. The meeting of the directors was then adjourned.

New Milford.

George Sperry, of Sperry Brothers, is back from a trip to Philadelphia where he has been selling Connecticut leaf to the trade to good advantage.

Mr. Payne's Speech

Remarks of Ways and Means Chairman on The Cuban Reciprocity Measure

THE text of the Cuban Reciprocity Measure introduced in the House of Representatives is as follows:

"A bill (H. R. 1921) to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, in the year 1902.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, in the year 1902, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and thereupon on the tenth day after exchange of ratifications of such convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, and so long as the said convention shall remain in force, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba which are now imported into the United States free of duty shall continue to be so admitted free of duty, and all other articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per cent. of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted. The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba, are and shall continue during the term of said convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries: *Provided*, That while said convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per cent. of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and no sugar the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force at lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the House of Representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress originating in said House.

"SEC. 2. That so long as said convention shall remain in force the laws and regulations adopted or that may be adopted by the United States to protect the revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which said convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the Republic of Cuba shall not impose any additional charge or fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by the United States for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever; that articles of the Republic of Cuba shall receive, on their importation into the ports of the United States, treatment equal to that which similar articles of the United States shall receive on their importation into the ports of the Republic of Cuba; that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of the United States upon the articles of merchandise of the Republic of Cuba embraced in the provisions of said convention subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption into the United States shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported."

In a speech in the Committee of the Whole, Chairman Payne, speaking for the Ways and Means Committee, explained the history of the reciprocity proposition, and, continuing, said:

Under the Wilson bill we had fallen behind in the revenue and, the object of a Republican bill always is to produce revenue as well as protection. A Democratic bill, as, for instance, the Wilson-Gorman enormity, was neither protective nor did it supply sufficient revenue to support the Government. It was wrong at both ends. They profess the principle of tariff for revenue only with incidental protection. They did not get the protection incidental, nor did they get the revenue under their bill; and so it is that we put the rate of duty higher on sugar than was absolutely necessary because we could get this splendid revenue from the sugar duty, a revenue that came from the people of the United States who use sugar in their households. From this, Mr. Chairman, it will be easily seen that a reduction of 20 per cent. upon the high rate of duty put in the bill by the Senate, which went into the law, does not cut down the rate of duty on sugar so as to imperil for one moment any single industry in the United States, the cane or the beet sugar industry. That is the reason we did not give more than 20 per cent. in the House bill two years ago, and that is the reason the Executive has put this rate of 20 per cent. reduction in the treaty which is now before us. We harm no American industry.

How was it upon tobacco? The subject of tobacco has been before the Ways and Means Committee on various occasions. We have had endless hearings, and I do not know but some of us could manufacture a cigar now because of the practical experience and teaching that we have had from these gentlemen who make cigars. We found out that they were introducing Sumatra tobacco into the country, a very thin leaf, a tough, and pliable leaf, just the one for a wrapper. It suits the eye when it is put on. It is true that you can not carry a Sumatra-wrapped cigar in your vest pocket more than twenty four minutes without its wearing out, but if you take it wrapped from the box and smoke it you will never know but that is it real tobacco with which the cigar is wrapped. That leaf wraps a great many millions of the cigars that are annually wrapped in this country.

It has this peculiar feature about it: One pound of this leaf will wrap as many cigars as nearly 4 pounds of any other leaf grown in any other country, Cuba or the United States, and so one pound is worth almost as much as four pounds of any other tobacco for wrapper purposes. We had to meet that in order to protect the tobacco interests of the United States and the tobacco-growing interests of the United States which give life and prosperity to so many farms and farmers in the United States. It became necessary to put a higher duty on wrapper tobacco. We placed it at $2 a pound in the McKinley bill, if I remember rightly, but it was fixed as $1.85 as the bill was finally passed under the Dingley Act—$1 85 a pound—a good deal more than 100 per cent. on the value of the article. Yes, I think it got up into the 200 per cent. region. We had to put it there on account of the Sumatra tobacco.

At the same time it appeared to us that we could get along with a much lower rate of duty if we had not anything to contend against except the Cuban leaf. That was as heavy as our own; pound per pound it would wrap about the same number of cigars, and there was no reason in the world why we should put this high rate of duty on the Cuban leaf except this, that we must deal equally with all nations and put the same rates of duty on all goods coming into this country, whether they came from the German islands or from the island of Cuba, or wherever they came from. We could not favor one nation more than another. We could not favor one tobacco leaf more than another; and so we put on a duty sufficient to protect our people against the Sumatra leaf; but it was a great deal more than was necessary to protect them against the Cuban leaf, and when we come to cut off this 20 per cent. of that duty on tobacco imported from Cuba, it does not even then reduce it to the same degree of competition in our market with our tobacco as would

the Sumatra leaf with this rate of $1.85. It harms no American industry.

Now, I have received two or three letters myself, and then somebody has gone to the expense of printing a petition head addressed to myself as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to be signed by cigar makers throughout the United States, protesting against this reduction of duty on cigars. These circulars evidently have been circulated throughout the United States. The first one came to me some three or four weeks ago, and yet there is so little interest on the part of the cigar makers of the United States that I have not received a dozen petitions from the whole country upon this subject, showing that they do not believe what is stated in the petition, that it will injure the cigar industry in the United States.

Mr. Henry of Connecticut. Will the gentleman permit a question?

The Chairman. Does the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. Payne. Certainly.

Mr. Henry of Connecticut. The duty on Cuban leaf tobacco, now 35 cents, is to be reduced seven cents, leaving a duty of 28 cents. Will the gentleman tell us whether the reduction upon manufactured cigars is the equivalent of that seven cents a pound, or, as is claimed in the letter you received, is it much greater?

Mr. Payne. If the relation of the duty on tobacco to the duty on cigars is the correct relation between the two today, then the reduction of 20 per cent. on each would have a similar effect. But I want to go a little further than that. I understand that we import into the United States less than one-eighth of one per cent. of all the cigars that are consumed here. We make more than 99 per cent. of all the cigars that are consumed here in the United States. That is a pretty high protection! Why, it is equivalent to 104 per cent. It is a mixed duty, specific and ad valorem, equal to about 104 per cent. Well, take off 20 per cent. of that, and you still have 85 per cent. equivalent duty left upon cigars. That ought to take care of the industry.

But let us go a little further than that. I received a letter this morning from an officer of an association stating that the reduction of 20 per cent. duty on cigars made a reduction of $12.60 upon a thousand cigars. Well, that would leave a duty of $50 on a thousand cigars, and the cost of making a thousand cigars is from $12 to $18 for the labor. Now, it seems to me these people, the few of them—and they are very few—who have been induced to sign these petitions, are unduly sensitive. The truth of it is that it does not harm or threaten their industry. It does not make a single penny's difference with the prospect of this industry to cut off this high rate of duty, which is put there because of the competition of the tobacco leaf coming from Sumatra and not that coming from Cuba.

So it must be pretty evident, Mr. Chairman, that there is nothing in this legislation or in this treaty that will harm any industry in the United States.

Will we get any benefit from it? It is a reciprocal agreement. It is not quite as good an agreement as I put in my bill two years ago. We got a little better terms, or would have had, it that bill had become a law and they had made a treaty in accordance with it. And yet I do not know but it is more just to our sister nation to take this bill than it would have been to enforce mine. There was one provision of my bill that I liked very well, and that was that they should adopt our labor laws and Chinese-exclusion laws; but in looking over the statistics of the people who have immigrated into Cuba I have noticed that the number of Chinese cuts no figure. I do not remember the exact number of them now, but I think it is about fifty in a year. It cuts no figure whatever, and I am reconciled to the opinion that I was overzealous in putting that clause into the bill which I had the honor to report from the committee two years ago. There is no danger of an inundation from Asia into Cuba to supply cheap labor there, and if it comes, under the duty that remains after this treaty becomes effective, there is ample protection for the industries of the United States.

East Windsor Hill

Dennis Hickey died at the Hartford Hospital, as a result of injuries received a week previous from being run into by a trolley car near his home. Hickey was asleep on the track and the scraper of the car crushed his foot and leg badly. The leg was amputated but the patient failed to with stand the shock. The deceased was 36 years old and was a native of Saratoga, N. Y. He was a tobacco sorter and farmer by occupation. He leaves no immediate relatives except his wife.

Sunderland

Improvements in Sunderland in the building line during the past year include: A tobacco shed built on the south plain by Elisha M. Hubbard at a cost of $700, and a shed near his residence for $100. Cephas A. Graves has put up a $75 addition to a tobacco shed; and Ebenezer F. Wiley has expended $250 in the same way and John Mitchell, $150.

Sanded Floors

A grower on the east side of the river says that he has this Fall come to appreciate the usefulness of a coating of sand on the ground in his tobacco shed. He fixed a couple of his sheds this way by drawing the sand at odd times in the summer and he believes it is well worth the trouble merely for the sake of appearances. More than this, he has an idea that a clean sanded floor tends to discourage pole sweat or the development of mould.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders; which should be received by the 25th of the month.

WANTED—Ten different tobacco growers to use my hard wood ashes and write the results in this journal. Ashes at wholesale prices to the first ten. George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Used tenting cloth in any quantity; highest prices paid; state weight or yardage. PAPER STOCK, Drawer 42, Hartford, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—In Easthampton, Mass., a farm of 43 acres, good house and barn, will keep 12 cows and has good milk route. Finely located, a mile from churches, schools and cars. Address E. L. Allyn, Westhampton, Mass.

WANTED—About 12 second-hand window sash; also window frames; will also buy second-hand matched stuff and flooring boards. Williams, care The New England Tobacco Grower Hartford.

Don't buy your

TOBACCO TWINE, TOBACCO PAPER or TWINE FOR SEWING TENTING CLOTH

before calling on

E. TUCKER'S SONS,

100 Trumbull street,

Hartford, - - Connecticut

The Dandy Windmill tanks and towers are the best in the world. We carry a full line of these mills, pumps and tanks at Springfield, and are in position to put up a complete outfit of any size. If you are thinking of buying a windmill, be sure to write to us for catalogues, prices and full information.

We are sole agents for the State of Connecticut for the Challenge line.

THE AGRICULTURAL STORE,

(B. L. BRAGG CO.)

SPRINGFIELD - - MASSACHUSETTS

JENKINS & BARKER,

Successors to Col. Charles L. Burdett.

Patent and Trade Mark Causes.
Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

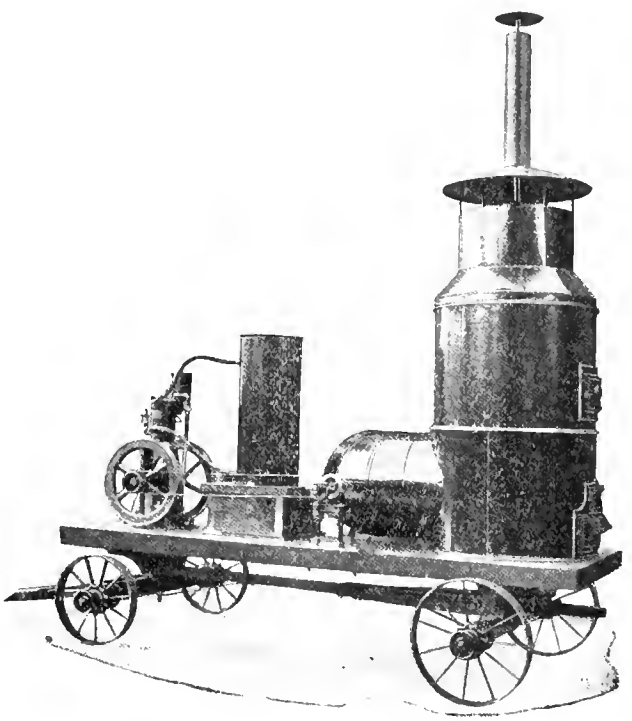
50 State Street, - Hartford, Connecticut

THE HILLMAN TOBACCO CURER

Manufactured by the Hillman Tobacco Curer Company,

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Patented April 1st, 1902.



It governs the atmospheric conditions, prevents sudden changes and dispels dampness, thereby producing a lighter colored crop. It creates a circulation evenly through the shed. The air may be heated if required to wilt or dry.

It can readily be seen that no grower of tobacco can afford to be without one, the machine will pay for itself several times the first year, if a bad year.

A machine has been in constant use since purchased by The U S Sumatra Syndicate, at Windsor Locks, Conn , with the best of results Broadleaf which was cut the last week in September was nearly cured within a month and turned out mostly light wrappers. Over 60 acres of Sumatra also has been cured by this machine.

The greatest advantage derived by its use is the production of light wrappers Send to us for a list of those who can tell you what it will do. We are now taking orders for future delivery.

Hillman Tobacco Curer Company,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Committee's Report

Ways and Means Committee's Reasons for Ratification of Cuban Treaty.

REPORTING to the House of Representatives the bill to carry into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty, Chairman Sereno E. Payne on November 13, submitted the following argument:

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1921) to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, in the year 1902, having had the same under consideration, report the same back with a recommendation that the bill pass.

The enactment of this bill into law is necessary to give effect to the convention providing for reciprocal trade between this country and Cuba. This results not merely because the convention itself provides that it "shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress," but because the Constitution gives no power to the President and the Senate to make a convention or treaty changing the rates of revenue. That power is expressly lodged in the Congress (sec. 8, Article I of the Constitution). Section 7 of the same article provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." It is not intended here to cite authorities or advance reasons on this proposition. The records of Congress abound with unrefuted arguments on the affirmative of this contention, and the practice of Congress has been uniformly in the same direction. The reciprocity treaties with Great Britain in reference to our trade relations with Canada and with Hawaii were, by their terms, each dependent upon the passage by the Congress of appropriate legislation reducing the duties and making provision for the carrying into effect of their terms. Every treaty requiring the payment of money, from the Jay treaty to the treaty of Paris (with Spain), has been referred to the Congress to make the necessary appropriation of money. Foreign countries in making treaties with us are bound to take notice of this requirement of our Constitution, and, whether it is expressed in the treaty or not, the whole matter is subject to the necessary legislation by the Congress.

The convention to which this bill refers is by its terms not to "take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress." If, in the judgment of Congress, the terms of the treaty are to become the law of the land it is, necessary, both by the terms of the convention and by force of the express requirement of the Constitution, that Congress pass the requisite legislation authorizing the change in our revenue laws.

To render the convention valid it is necessary to enact into law the language of the proviso of Article VIII, "and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897." To enact these words into law would be to admit, by implication, that duties could be lowered by treaty or convention. Your committee can not consent to this proposition, nor is it believed that such an admission would be sanctioned by any Member of the House. The bill, therefore, adds the following saving clause at the conclusion of this proviso:

"*And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the House of Representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress originating in said House."

This proviso, in the judgment of your committee, preserves the contention of the House as to its rights and perogatives under the Constitution.

Legislation upon this subject was very properly initiated in the House at the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. A bill was introduced early in the session "to provide for reciprocal trade relations with Cuba." That bill authorized the President to make a commercial agreement with Cuba, in most of its essentials identical with this convention now proposed. That bill was reported by this committee March 31, 1902, and finally passed the House with amendments April 19, 1902. The bill failed in the Senate, but the Executive took up the negotiations which have resulted in this convention, which was ratified by the Senate in March last.

This subject was first brought to the attention of Congress by the President in his message at the beginning of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. He said:

"Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom —indeed, to the vital need —of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired—that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being."

These words were re-enforced by the Secretary of War in his report, as follows:

"Aside from the moral obligation to which we committed ourselves when we drove Spain out of Cuba, and aside from the ordinary considerations of commercial advantage involved in a reciprocity treaty, there are the weightiest reasons of American public policy pointing in the same direction; The condition of the sugar and tobacco industries in Cuba is already such that the earliest possible actionby Congress upon this subject is desirable."

The President has deemed the subject of sufficient importance to convene an extraordinary session of Congress in order that the convention may become effective before the commencement of the harvest of the new sugar crop in December. In his message to the present Congress he forcibly states

are those that reach just the class of people to whom you want to sell your goods.

If you want to do business with the tobacco growers of New England, the advertising medium to use is THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER.

Intelligent advertising in THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER makes good customers. It brings not merely a transient trade, but steady business, for the tobacco growing industry is such that the grower finds himself in need of new equipment and new supplies at every season of the year.

The **NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER,**
Hartford, Connecticut.

Essex Tobacco Specials and Special Manures for all Crops

THE manufacturers of the ***Essex High Grade Fertilizers*** would respectfully invite the attention of all who are interested in farming to inspect the crops grown in the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys, that are raised wholly or partly on their high grade manures.

Although the season has been irregular as to weather conditions, we have received the most flattering reports from our customers showing that to succeed in ***all seasons you must use*** Essex Manures.

Give us your orders for Fine Ground Bone and for our Grass Manure when you are seeding down in the fall. There are no better in the market.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

E. B. KIBBE, General Agent, Box 752, Hartford, Conn.

his reasons for the passage of this legislation:

"The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed short-sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage. This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for or farmers, artisans, merchants, and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation toward her young sister Republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

"The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the Senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the Congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation."

This legislation will result in no harm to any American industry. Articles the product of this country like the articles embraced in this convention now imported from Cuba receive the very highest protection of any in the same schedule. The duty on sugar was placed above the protective point for the purpose of revenue. The House tariff bill provided expressly for a reduction in the interests of reciprocal trade agreement, which it authorized the President to make. The duty on tobacco has for years been much higher than any necessity required on account of the competition of Cuban tobacco. The reduction in this bill leaves it amply protected. The present rate was intended primarily for protection against the Sumatra leaf, one pound of which, for wrapper purposes, will go nearly as far as four pounds of any other tobacco. The reduction of duty in this bill will injure no American industry.

On the other hand, we can but make great gains in our export trade to Cuba. On account of the depression caused by the low price of sugar, although six or seven thousand men were employed in railroad building and there were large importations of railroad material and equipment during the year, Cuban imports have fallen off from an average of more than $66,000,000 in the preceeding three years to about $60,000,000 in 1902. Of these imports we furnish less than 42 per cent. We should furnish at least 80 per cent. Under the preferential tariff rate provided in the convention we ought in a short time to supply practically the Cuban market. We produce everything she needs and buys. We shall have an advantage of from 25 to 40 per cent. discount on tariff rates on articles with which we do not now supply her people. This legislation will certainly tend to bring prosperity to Cuba, and our imports must increase and our market broaden. Our trade will advance from year to year, as it did under the former period of reciprocal agreement (1891-1894) inaugurated under the McKinley Act. This legislation will bring rich results both to Cuba and to the United States, and will fittingly complete one of the proudest chapters in our history, which chronicles the sacrifices of a great nation for an oppressed and distressed people at our very door.

Sutter Brothers Fail

Large Leaf Tobacco House Goes Into the Hands of Receivers

THE failure of Sutter Brothers, Inc., leaf tobacco dealers, located at 157 Lake street, Chicago, which occurred on November 9th, is the largest failure in the tobacco trade in years. As a result of it a number of firms have suspended, and others are in the balance.

The firm went through bankruptcy proceedings about twenty years ago, but managed to pull through and continued business. In 1898 the business was incorporated, with a capital stock of $900,000, and soon became one of the most important leaf tobacco houses in the United States.

The business done by the firm amounted to more than $2,000,000 per annum, and the successful operation of a business of such magnitude required a favorable condition in the money market, particularly as the firm had been carrying a heavy debt incurred in operations in Ohio tobacco several years ago.

Much of the indebtedness of the firm is owing to banking institutions in Chicago and the East. Several of the larger failures which were caused directly by the failure of Sutter Brothers were a result of the giving of accommodation notes.

The members of the firm claim that the fight waged by them against the American Tobacco Company was largely responsible for their trouble. Sutter Brothers were the support and mainstay of many of the independent cigar manufacturers, both in the clear Havana and domestic fields. Branches of the house were located at Amsterdam, Holland, Havana, New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Dayton, Ohio, besides large warehouses at East Hartford, Hatfield, and also at Madison, Soldier's Grove, Cambridge and Janesville, Wis.

An extensive tobacco plantation was also operated at Delavan, Wis., for the firm's own trade.

The liabilities of the firm are variously stated to be from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and the assets about $2,000,000. There is some doubt as to the amount of the assets. The members of the firm, however, are sanguine of making arrangements with their creditors which will enable them to relieve the receivers before a great while, and again take over the business in their own hands. Meanwhile the business will continue uninterruptedly under the receivers.

The bankruptcy proceedings are in involuntary form, for the reason that a corporation cannot file a voluntary petition under the regulations of the bankruptcy law. But that it was with the full consent of the company is shown by the fact that the petition was filed by three of the brothers of the firm.

The receivers of the firm are William C. Niblack and Eugene C. Pearson.

As a direct consequence of the failure of Sutter Brothers, a number of other firms have been forced to suspend, and many have been thrown into difficulties. Banks in New York and Chicago are using great conservatism in loaning money to members of the trade in those two cities.

Crump Brothers, of Chicago, were among the victims of the failure. They are prominent leaf dealers, and were very close to the larger firm. The assets are reported to be about $150,000 and liabilities about $225,000. The firm is composed of Lawrence M. and William R. H. Crump. Among the heavy creditors of this firm are Hinsdale Smith & Company of Springfield, for about $50,000, and L. Schmid & Company, of New York.

E. J. Mast & Company, New York, clear Havana cigar makers, is another firm involved. Nearly all of the liabilities of this firm are due to Sutter Brothers, they being practically carried by the latter. They were three years old, and also operated two retail stores in Brooklyn. Ambrose G. Todd, 55 Liberty street is assignee.

The Max Schatz Company, New York, also clear Havana cigar manufacturers, were carried down in the crash. Like the firm last mentioned it was also practically a creation of Sutter Brothers, and nearly all the liabilities of the firm were due to the latter. They amount to about $100,000, with assets as yet unknown. Mr. Thomas, of 29 Liberty street, was appointed receiver.

Manuel Lopez & Company, of New York, clear Havana cigar manufacturers, have also sent to their creditors a circular letter asking for a meeting to extend time on their debts. This is caused by accommodation paper indorsed for Sutter Brothers. The firm believe they can pay dollar for dollar, and claim there is no need for alarm.

Among others in difficulties as a result of the failure are Randall & Landfield, cigar manufacturers, at 14 South Water street, Chicago, who place their liabilities at $40,537 and assets at $40,131; La Buta Cigar Company, of York, Pa., is indebted to Sutter Brothers in the sum of $25,000. A petition in bankruptcy was filed, with assets about $14,000 and liabilities $78,000; the Miami Cigar Company, of Dayton, Ohio, owes Sutter Brothers $2,800, and went into the hands of a receiver. The Savings and Trust Company, of Dayton, were appointed receivers.

THE USE OF AN

Underwood Typewriter

will increase your business.

Rent one for a month and watch the result.

Underwood Typewriter Company,

755-757 Main Street,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

F. M. Johnson

STUDIO
1039 MAIN ST., HARTFORD
Leading Artist in Photography and General Portraiture.
Our photographs are not "shade" grown but are made with the clearness and exact likeness that win for us permanent customers. We are after your photographic trade. *Studio, 1036 Main St., Opposite Morgan St.*

Advertising As a Specialty.

Skill in advertising comes with training and experience, the same as skill in any other line of business.

Advertising is our specialty: good advertising, the advertising that pays. We make it pay; our clients are frank to admit that.

Let us refer you to some of them: or, better yet, let us talk with you about your own particular advertising problem.

Johnstone Advertising Agency,
(INCORPORATED)
Hartford Fire Insurance Building,
Hartford, Connecticut.

LUTHER M. CASE,

WINSTED, CONNECTICUT,

Packer and Dealer in

Connecticut Leaf Tobacco.
Shade Grown
Sumatra in Bales.

Main Warehouse and Office, Pine Meadow, Conn.

BRANCH WAREHOUSES:

Southwick, Mass.,—Foreman, H. L. Miller.
East Canaan, Conn.,—Foreman, L. F. Bronson
Barkhamsted, Conn.,—Foreman, L. A. Lee.
North Hatfield, Mass.,—Foreman, Willis Holden.
New Hartford, Conn.,—Foreman, James Stewart.

SUMATRA PLANTATIONS:

Pine Meadow, Conn.,	25	Acres
Barkhamsted, Conn.,	20	Acres
Southwick, Mass.,	15	Acres

Always in the market for old Tobacco if well assorted and packed. Havana Seed Wrappers a specialty, assorted and sized into thirty-two grades.

Shade-Grown Sales

C. D. Jones has returned to Philadelphia from a stay of several weeks in Ohio where he secured several large lots of tobacco to sell and was very successful in introducing use of Connecticut shade-grown Sumatra into large factories, the prospect of saving between $2 and $3 on each thousand cigars having much influence with manufacturers.

Mr. Jones states that over half of the 1903 Ohio crop is already sold, much of it having found purchasers while in the field and much more while hanging in the shed. For Zimmer as high as 9½ cents a pound has been paid, although the general price has been 8 cents. Gebhart has sold at 6 and 7 cents.—Philadelphia Tobacco World.

Chicago.—There continues to be a good demand for Connecticut shade-grown, for Florida and Wisconsin leaf, all of which grades in the better qualities, command a satisfactory price.—United States Tobacco Journal.

Short Sumatra Supply

I have instructed my salesmen not to send in any offers on certain color marks of Sumatra which are becoming scarce in this market. They must maintain prices. There is only one more sale to take place in Holland, and but little can be expected from it in the way of desirable goods for America. Reports from Europe show that the Sumatra tobacco-growing companies are not having a rosy time of it, and what with the concerns going to retire from business, and the curtailment of acreage on the part of others, it looks as though the quantity of tobacco grown will become less and less.

My uncle recently received a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam who is prominently identified with the Sumatra tobacco industry, in which he draws a gloomy picture of the future or East Indian tobacco. While I think his views were entirely too pessimistic, the way quotations for the stock of the different Sumatra companies have been steadily dropping, shows that the prospects for the future are not so bright as they might be. If we can believe the reports emanating from the other side, the crop to be marketed next year will be from fifty to sixty thousand bales less than in 1903.—New York Tobacco Leaf.

A British Argument

British papers contain the following advertisement, calling for the smoking of a "durable" cigar of home production in opposition to the quality offered by foreign manufacturers:

WANTED, Britons to be patriotic and support British capital. Try our rich dark mottled Kangaroo Brand (Australian leaf) at 3s. 5d. per lb., net cash; guaranteed the best quality, and most durable smoke on the market.—Stephenson & Martin, Makers, Hull.

Cotton Hull Ashes

Occasional offerings of small lots of cotton hull ashes are being made to New England growers by Southern firms handling cotton seed product, and while this material can not be said to be again upon the public market, it is possible for the tobacco grower who is set on using hull ashes to get them if he looks around and does not want too large a quantity.

Prices and percentages of potash vary greatly. Quotations run from 29 to $45 a ton.

PATENTS OBTAINED

For information, write to

Ralph Sturtevant Warfield,

800 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

IT'S A GOOD THING TO KNOW:

The best place in Hartford to buy Jewelry, to buy a watch, to have a watch repaired.

It's over on Pearl street, just a little way from Main.

GEORGE W. BALL,

Diamond Broker and Jeweler,

65 PEARL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

WILLIAM FIRTH, President. FRANK B. COMINS, Treasurer

THE AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

Received the HIGHEST AWARD on recommendation of the Franklin Institute for

"Simplicity and Originality of Design"

Is the largest manufacturer of HUMIDIFIERS in the world, the last twenty years receiving the Highest Awards in this country and Europe for its AIR-MOISTENING SYSTEM.

A NATURAL CONDITION FOR HANDLING LEAF OR OTHER TOBACCO MAY BE MAINTAINED BY OUR SYSTEM OF

AIR-MOISTENING

ANY PERCENTAGE OF MOISTURE CAN BE PRODUCED

The following letter will suggest the value of our AIR-MOISTENING System in handling SHADE-GROWN SUMATRA TOBACCO:

OFFICE OF OLDS & WHIPPLE,

Hartford, Conn., January 9th, 1903.

American Moistening Company,
150 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Your system of humidification which we have recently installed in our tobacco warehouse is giving perfect satisfaction, we being able to make any atmospheric condition desired in our assorting room, thus obtaining perfect conditions for the curing and assorting of tobacco, especially in the curing and assorting of our shade-grown Sumatra tobacco, which tobacco is of very fine texture and requires a considerable degree of humidity in handling.

The old system of evaporation pans or admitting steam into a barrel of water was very unsatisfactory; we not only had trouble in obtaining the moisture required, but in doing so, raised the temperature altogether too high for the proper handling of the tobacco

Your system not only gives the proper degree of humidity at all times, but in a large measure is a regulator for the temperature as well.

We are glad to be the users of the first system put in for this purpose, and as it becomes better known in the tobacco trade, you will undoubtedly be called upon to equip all the first-class warehouses. We should be glad to show this system in operation to any of the trade that may be interested. Yours truly,

(Signed) OLDS & WHIPPLE.

American Moistening Company

150 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

J. S. COTHRAN, Southern Representative, Empire Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Write for Booklet "E" on Humidification.

The New England Tobacco Grower

VOL. IV. No. 5. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, JANUARY, 1904 $1.00 A YEAR

Views on Seed-Bed Plans and Management

Westfield

There is an increase in the amount of glass used for seed-beds. As a rule about one-quarter of length of beds required are covered with glass and the balance with cloth. However, plants raised under cloth are more hardy than those raised under glass. The per cent. of saving in resetting is, I think, in favor of cloth raised plants. I know of only one hot water heating plant for seed-beds.

Plants that are ready on or before May 20, and that is full early enough in this section, can be grown under cloth and are so grown each year by several growers. Those under glass are about a week or even ten days earlier.

Lanterns are used by some to furnish artificial heat. The Deitz No 2 Burner is the one most used. Oil stoves are so very susceptible to draughts, smoking in consequence, that they are not only unsafe but impracticable. I have tried both ways.

Manure hot-beds are used by a few growers, and as a rule produce the earliest plants. My method of fertilizing tobacco beds is as follows: Dig out the earth to a depth of six or seven inches, put in four inches of half rotted horse manure, put on three inches of dirt, rake in 75 pounds of cotton seed to 100 feet of bed, in the fall; as soon as possible in the Spring, rake in 25 pounds of tobacco starter; do this at least a week before sowing seed or sprouts.

No one in town has earlier plants than the writer. A southern exposure is a necessity, and if you can conveniently have a fence to break the wind, I consider it a good plan. But the main point is a well-oiled, tight-fitting cover. I have never tried soaking the seeds in water before sowing. Sprouting in warm, damp apple-tree punk is a good and successful way of doing.

K. A. D.

Hatfield

Almost every grower here uses glass seed-beds. I think very little of cloth for growing plants. We plant 30 acres and most of the plants are grown under glass. We commence setting about May 20, and mean to finish June 5th. No steam, hot water or oil stoves are used in this vicinity, and no manure hot-beds.

In fertilizing seed-beds, we put on a well balanced fertilizer at the rate of 3,000 pounds to the acre in the fall, preferring to do this rather than in the spring, on account of fertilizer burning the soil. When we make the beds we sow on a coat of some good brand of tobacco starter. We don't like to use manure on account of weed seed and angleworms, but do manure once in two or three years with well rotted horse manure. If we don't do it, soil gets packed hard and plants do not root well. We always sprout half of the seed.

There is very little doing in the way of buying tobacco. Quite a little was taken down December 13, but very few have entire crops in bundle ready for buyers. We have about 35 cases assorted and about five acres hanging. Crop is light in weight, but light in color, and on the whole a useful one for manufacture.

Windsor Locks

There has been no increase in the amount of glass used in making seed beds in this town. There is no steam or hot water heating, except what is used by the U. S. Sumatra Company. They use steam and get plants ten days sooner. In this section plants are raised under cloth (oiled) and are ready for transplanting from fifteenth to twentieth of May.

Where glass is used plants are from four to six days earlier, but they require a great deal more care. When the sun shines the glass has to be raised to keep the plants from burning. Some tobacco growers use lanterns, putting them about ten feet apart, when temperature requires it. The common barn lantern is used. I tried a small oil stove and found that it would not work; there is too much draught, it would either smoke or the draught would put it out; it finally explodedt

In this locality, manure hot bed. have been tried with good results. s think it needs manure and fertilizer also. Dry ground fish is ploughed under in the fall, and in the spring it is ploughed up and seed sown. After the plants are about the size of a dime they are fertilized with a slight sprinkling of Swift's Sure, thoroughly washed off the plants; this is repeated every few days.

In this locality plants are raised in beds in the open field with good results, without wind breakers or shelter of buildings. An ordinary season the southern slope would be the better. I have tried soaking the seeds a few hours in water and have sprouted it in the usual way; from both good results have been obtained. About one-half of the tobacco has been taken down, stripped and put in bundles.

There have been three crops sold of 1903, but none of them delivered. The price was from twenty to twenty-two cents.

L. C. SEYMOUR.

Hot-Bed Notes

Frames sunk 18 inches into the ground are safer from frost and more economical of heat than surface beds. Frames cleaned from last season's manure and earth in fall, and then covered to exclude snow are savers of time and temper in spring.

Compost or earth, gathered in fall and kept from hard frost or soaking rains, is handier to get at and better for seed germination than if dug out with a pick and thrown frozen into the beds.

Manure thrown on piles to engender heat is better and wastes less if the piles are under cover. It is easier to cool down than heat up the mass if you are in a hurry to get in the seed.

Mats of straw or burlap are best prepared now and gotten in readiness. A straw mat five feet wide is more durable than one of six feet. At all events, make the center row of twine extra tight, as there is where mats give way first.

Do not put too great depth of earth on seedbed. Remember a greenhouse seed flat is only two inches deep, so that four inches of earth in the hot bed are better for seed sowing than more depth of soil.

Deerfield

Over one-half of the tobacco crop is in the bundle, and the character of the crop is exceeding all expectations. There has been no pole sweat or damage of any kind.

Only one grower in this town has tried to use steam for taking down, and it is understood by the writer that this trial has been unsatisfactory.

There have been no sales lately, on account of the dryness, the crops not being in condition to show.

Those who have the best crops seem disposed to assort and pack. Among these are: Charles H. Ashley, 13 acres; A. W. Ball, eight acres; and E. J. Everett, 15 acres. Experts pronounce the crop in this vicinity to be better than the average for this year.

East Hartford

The 1903 crop of The International Tobacco Culture Corporation is being handled at the company's warehouse here under the direction of the manager, F. B. Griffin of Granby. The entire crop grown under cloth, 60 acres, has been taken down and brought here from North Bloomfield by team.

Of the tobacco grown under cloth, Mr. Griffin is sizing and assorting the Cuban before it is bulked, and merely sizing the Sumatra before bulking, leaving the assorting of the Sumatra to be done after the tobacco is sweat. Mr. Griffin has a native of Cuba here to assist him in the packing of the crop.

Windsor

A carload of tobacco bought in this neighborhood has been shipped from here to C. K. Hale of Gildersleeve.

New York Office

Taussig & Company of Chicago and Quincy are opening an office at 129 Maiden Lane, New York, for the sale of their Florida shade-grown Sumatra. Fred Newmann will have charge of the branch.

Hot-Bed Sash.

Get our quotations on Hot-Bed Sash. We make them in standard sizes or in special sizes to suit the requirements of Tobacco Growers, and guarantee honest materials, the best of workmanship, and a good, serviceable sash.

DOORS, GLAZED WINDOWS, BLINDS, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD DOORS A SPECIALTY.
Cord for Sash and Ventilators.

E. A. Carlisle and Pope Co., *Successors to Lebi Boles & Son.*

2 Sudbury St., Cor. Haymarket Sq., Boston, Mass.

Andrews & Peck,

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Doors, Windows and Blinds.

Manufacturers' Agents for Akron Sewer Pipe and Land Tile.

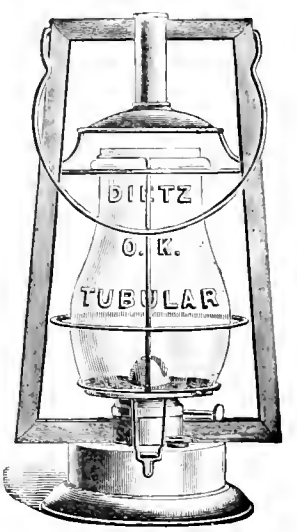
We make a specialty of hotbed sash.

Office, 88 Market Street,

Mill: Charter Oak and Vredendale Avenues,

HARTFORD, CONN.

SLEEP SOUND.



If you have Dietz O. K. Tubular Lanterns in your seed-bed, no need to worry about the falling thermometer; your tobacco plants simply cannot be frost bitten, and they're safe from any chance of being smoke killed. Dietz Lanterns do not smoke.

See that your dealer shows you the Dietz Lanterns, and don't accept a substitute; you can't afford to use an unsatisfactory lantern in your seed beds, for too much is at stake. Notice the tilting device on the Dietz O. K.; you need never remove the globe to light, trim or extinguish.

R. E. DIETZ COMPANY

Greenwich, corner Laight Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1840

FOR SALE.

BOILERS AND ENGINES.

Second Hand 35 horse power horizontal tubular Steam Boiler all complete except steam fittings $70. 1 6-inch Ericsson hot air engine $45; 1 8-inch $65; 1 6-inch Rider hot air engine $95; one No. 5 Scollay Boiler good condition $50; and one No. 5 Weathered $50.

GREENHOUSE SUPPLIES.

New guaranteed black pipe full lengths at 9½ cents foot. Second hand pipe as follows: 2 inch, 7½; 1½ inch, 5¾ cents; 1¼ inch, 4½ cents; 1 inch, 3½ cents; ¾ inch, 3 cents; Second hand pipe cutters, $1.50; No. 1 stock and dies, $4; No. 2 at $5; New guaranteed Hose, ¾ inch, will send 150 water pressure, 7½ cents foot. Not guaranteed, at 4¾ cents. Job lot of old fire hose in good condition. New Hot-Bed and Greenhouse glass 6x8-7x9-8x10, $2.40 Box. 6x8-8x10 double glass at $2.75; 10x24 double glass at $3.50 Box.

HOT-BED SASH complete from $1.50 UP. Send for catalogue.

WE FURNISH EVERYTHING FOR BUILDING.

Metropolitan Material Company,

S. JACOBS & SONS, Proprietors,

1365 to 1373 Flushing Avenue, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, JANUARY, 1904

Taking Down the Crop

Stripping and Bundling the 1903 Tobacco Scarcity of Damps

Hatfield

About one half of the crop is in the bundle in the south part of the town. In the north and west parts the tobacco is nearly all down. Most of those in the north part used steam, but in the south end only two men used it. Most of them claim to be satisfied with steam. I have never used it and am therefore unable to judge regarding its use. My own crop of eighteen acres was all stripped and in the bundle the twelfth of October. I began stripping the eleventh of September. I shall have it all cased the first of January.

The weight is about two hundred and fifty pounds lighter than the average crop. The quality appears to be the average.

I always pack my own crop. I have never sold in the bundle in forty years of raising

There has not been any sales of late. Several crops were sold around the first of November, at from twelve to fifteen cents in the bundle. The total acreage sold was about two hundred in all parts of the town. The names of growers would make quite a list, as one-half of the sales were of small crops.

The names of the buyers are: Lewis Peters of Detroit, Elias Bock & Son of New York, Hinsdale Smith & Co. of Springfield, Joseph Meyers & Son of New York, The American Tobacco Co., L. M. Case of Winsted, Conn., G. G. Green Leaf Tobacco Co. Levi Pease packs for a Philadelphia house. All of these parties have packing plants in the towns and most of them have bought a few crops.

The growers who usually assort their crops will do so this year. Those living in district No 1 usually grow about one thousand cases, most of which is packed by growers.

I do not know of one lot of old tobacco not sold, something I never remember before at this time of the year.

C. L. WARNER.

Warehouse Point

L. L. Grotta has been looking up old tobacco for some of his customers

East Windsor Hill

There is only a small part of the whole crop stripped. There have been no sales of late. There are no indications of shed damage in the 1903 crop It has cured well with light color and very sound All of the warehouses have commenced work in East Windsor and quite a number of hands are employed. While the demand for Broad leaf may lead to some extra plantings in that variety, still there will probably be a large amount of Havana drawn. The farmers in East Windsor generally fertilize their crops of tobacco well. From $75 to $100 per acre are generally expended for fertilizer. There was a good deal of tobacco land ploughed this fall and considerable quantity of manure turned under. Very little rye has been sowed on tobacco land.

J. B. NOBLE.

Hillstown

Before the damp of December 20, about one-half the crop had been taken down. This damp enabled the growers to take down considerable more of the Leaf. It did not dampen enough in the ridge to clear the sheds. The leaf comes out in fine shape. No steam was used in this section.

No additional sales have been reported. As yet none of the growers have decided to assort and pack.

There are two lots of 1902 Havana in town. Emerson Strong and Charles Hills have small lots of three or four acres each. J. H BREWER.

Feeding Hills

Not more than one-third or one half of the crop has been taken from the poles. No steam has been used to dampen the tobacco, except in one building on the Smith farm. This was done because they were in a hurry to remodel the building into a warehouse. The weather was so cold and windy that steaming was not satisfactory and they had hard work to get the tobacco into shape to take down. It is reported that they are to assort and pack quite a quantity of tobacco there this winter.

About thirty acres are raised on the Roach place. They usually assort and pack their crop and expect to do so this year. This is the only 1902 tobacco in the grower's hands J. H. C.

West Suffield

About one-third of the crop is in the bundle. The Bissell Syndicate has used steam extensively in taking down tobacco.

Great care should now be exercised not to take down dripping tobacco, as it is apt to cause stain and possibly canker, which, when once started will go through the whole bundle.

No sales are being made at present.

Chas. Holcomb has his entire crop of 15 acres stripped and in the bundle.

There is no 1902 tobacco in this locality.

Westfield.

This way the damp of Sunday, December 20, enabled most of the growers to take down fully two-thirds of their crop Coming as it did on the first day of the week it interfered with the usual routine of some, and some seats in church were vacant.

A few growers took their whole crop down, but as a rule caution was used, and the next damp will complete the task

As far as the writer has seen, a good, sound, light-colored crop is assured, and in most cases a fair judgment of the crop can be arrived at, as the stripping is going on as fast as possible. Warm rooms are a necessity in a tobacco shed or nearby buildings today as the northwest winds make it very "husky" and only warmth will make it come into condition for bundling. No sales are reported.

HILLSIDE.

New Fairfield.

Nearly all of the tobacco, or a good part, is in the bundle. No steam has been used for stripping tobacco. Not one single crop of tobacco has been sold this season.

Thus far it is hard to determine how many farmers or tobacco raisers will assort tobacco, probably not many, if any fair offer is made.

A. A. Brush has 17 cases of 1902 tobacco on hand, six cases of light and medium wrappers, six cases of good binders and five cases of fillers.

Norris Hatch has 10 cases of 1902 tobacco, four cases of wrappers, three each of binders and fillers. This is all the 1902 tobacco in this town as far as the writer knows. X.

Warehouse Moisture

Introduction of Modern Ideas into the Solving of an Important Problem

WAREHOUSING tobacco requires as one of the principal factors of success, the maintenance of a proper degree of humidity in the rooms in which the leaf is handled. Especially important is this in the handling of tobacco intended for cigar leaf wrappers and binders, as in the assorting and sizing, the tobacco must be opened up, leaf by leaf, and passed about in cases and on tables, and unless the atmosphere is kept moist the leaf becomes dry and brittle and easily breaks. And as the slightest break or tear in a wrapper leaf renders it less valuable or even useless for that purpose, it can be seen how important a problem is that of humidity in warehouses.

Nor is it merely a crude question of getting sufficient moisture. The methods that would do in a laundry or a paper mill are entirely out of place in the tobacco warehouse. Water applied directly to the leaf will soften it readily enough, but the wetting of the tobacco injures its quality, removes its finish and tends to make the leaf darker, and therefore less desirable for wrapper.

It is necessary, therefore, to keep the warehouse rooms damp, yet not too wet; warm and yet not too warm.

The methods used in the past have been limited to the use of steam-pans or the introduction of steam from the boiler, either directly into the room or through the medium of a barrel of water, into which the open steam pipe was directed. Floors have been kept wet down, the walls sprayed, and a sloppy condition generally maintained, but as long as the source of moisture has been steam, there has always been an unsatisfactory condition of things in the tobacco warehouse. With steam-pans and steam barrels it has been a slow matter to get the room damp enough to begin work in the morning, and by the time the desired degree of humidity has been reached, the temperature has gone away above the comfortable mark, and must be reduced for the sake of the employees. When it is reduced it is at the expense of the humidity, and again the process of getting up steam and fog must be resumed, so that at no time is the atmosphere just the desired condition, and the warehouse work is hampered and made bothersome and costly.

There has until within the past year, been no remedy successfully applied to these conditions. No matter how ingenious may have been the systems of pans and piping, and what attention may have hourly been given to the regulating of the steam pressure and distribution, the problem of warehouse moistening has remained unsolved until it was taken up by the American Moistening Company of Boston, and now the humidifying systems in a number of the principal tobacco warehouses in New England, that have been fitted out by that company, are evidence of the success of the new way.

This new way is merely the adaptation of the humidifying systems in use in the handling of cottons and other textiles to the different conditions of the tobacco warehousing trade. The American Moistening Company holds the patents on the different forms of air-moistening that have proved of practical value, and for years it has been meeting such problems and introducing into the largest mills of the country the humidifying machinery required in the many delicate processes met with in the manufacturing of textiles. When the experts of the company took up the subject of tobacco warehouses, they had back of them the experiences of years in handling just such problems, and accordingly they have been altogether successful with this one.

The first of the humidifying systems to be installed in a tobacco warehouse in this region was at the large warehouse of Olds & Whipple, corner Commerce and Grove streets, Hartford,—a brick building having three floors devoted to the handling of both shade-grown and sun tobaccos. This system was installed last season, and has proved very successful. The members of the firm of Olds & Whipple, as well as the foreman of the warehouse, speak highly of the system, and it can be inspected by all interested, being in daily operation.

Not getting moisture by means of steam, the American Moistening Company's system is not subject to the many disadvantages of the old method. The fog is obtained by the mechanical division of water into minute particles forming fog, and this is done by the maintenance of steady pressure in such a way as to require no attention whatever for the holding of the atmosphere at a desired degree of humidity and temperature, being easier of adjustment and regulation than the mere ventilation of a room by ordinary means. In different parts of the room, connected by piping, are the moisture distributors, the number depending upon the size of a room. From these comes a fog of any desired density, this being regulated by the pressure, and the water that is not sufficiently divided to become vapor flows back into the tank and is again sent on its rounds.

Besides the one at Olds & Whipple's, the humidifying system of the American Moistening Company has been installed at the warehouses of The International Tobacco Culture Corporation at East Hartford and the West Side Sumatra Tobacco Growing Company on Blue Hills avenue, Hartford. It is also in operation in the principal warehouses in the Quincy district of Florida, and because of its successful operation is attracting the attention of leaf tobacco men in all parts of the United States.

Agawam

Previous to the damp of December 20, very little tobacco had been taken from the poles. There have not been many sales. Mr. Cushman sold his seed leaf to Hirsch, for twenty-four and five, assorted. Frank Pomeroy has sold his 1902 crop for 20 cents.

The 1903 leaf is very light weight.

No steam or hot water are used in heating seed-beds. On cold nights, when there is danger of frost, the beds are warmed by lanterns, the Dietz being almost universally used.

There is no disposition in town to substitute glass for cloth. In the average season plants obtained from cloth beds may be set out by May 20 or June 1. Manure is not used on seed-beds in this locality. In my opinion Swift's Sure is the best fertilizer to use. It is very important in locating a seed-bed to select a southern slope, or, if that is not possible, to have wooden windbreaks or the shelter of buildings.

E. S. F.

Mapleton

The weather has been so unfavorable for taking down tobacco that I think it safe to say that not one-half is in the bundle. A large quantity was taken down the last damp. No one in this part of the town has used steam, except the syndicate. From what I hear, it is giving satisfaction. No recent sales have been made. No growers, as yet, have decided to assort and pack.

Halladay Brothers still have their 1901 and 1902 crops, about six acres in each. There have been two sales of 1902 quite recently, — A. Hinckley, five acres; and Arthur Sikes, about five acres. The price paid was about 20 cents.

H. D. TINKER.

South Deerfield

The stock and tobacco barn of a Polish farmer, Steve Marten, on the Northampton road, was burned early in the morning of December 22. The fire destroyed a crop of tobacco in the bundle, hay and farming implements, the loss being estimated at $1,000 and covered by insurance.

Tariffville

Heavy shipments of shade-grown tobacco are being made, and satisfactory prices are being obtained.

As tobacco under cloth does not require so long or so warm a damp to get into suitable condition as the outside tobacco, hung on the stalk, the shade-growers have been able to get down their crops much earlier than others, and the assorting and sweating is well under way. The experiment of assorting shade-grown before sweating it has not been tried here.

Bowker's Tobacco Fertilizers

have for over twenty years been producing the best and finest crops of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, because they supply the plant food that is best for tobacco, and ***plenty of it*** to carry the crop through to maturity.

Mr. B. N. Alderman, East Granby, Conn., says: "I am partial to the Bowker Tobacco Ash Fertilizer because it acts very quickly and **also carries the crop through.**"
Another grower writes: The Bowker goods **also show the second year** which is important in repeated use of the same ground."

BOWKER **FERTILIZER COMPANY, BOSTON and NEW YORK.**

220 State Street, Hartford, Conn.

River Street, Suffield

The greater part of the tobacco raised in this locality is in the bundle. While some of the growers have but a small percentage of the tobacco stripped, others have all their crops in the bundle.

Three growers, Douglass, 11 acres, L. Woodworth, seven acres, and I. Woodworth, seven acres, have sold and delivered their tobacco to C. K. Hale of Portland. The price, I learn, was 20, 18 and 15 in the bundle. The growers in this neighborhood are not inclined to assort if satisfactory prices are offered.

The storm of December 20 dampened tobacco in some sheds enough for taking down, while in others it failed to moisten sufficiently or the tobacco dripped and could not be taken down without staining it. No steam has been used for dampening in this street.

James Reed has 20 cases of 1902 tobacco, Havana seed, which is on the market. W. E. B.

Portland

The storm of December 20 enabled the growers to finish stripping their tobacco. One-third of the tobacco is in the buyers' hands and cased. No artificial heat was used in taking down the leaf as Portland farmers prefer to wait for stormy weather, rather than run the risk of having the buyers find fault with the crop because it is too wet or not wet enough.

Recent sales reported are: Arthur Taylor, four acres at 20 cents; S. D. Strickland, one acre at 13 cents; Chas. Larson, one acre at 12 cents; J. L. B. Covell, four acres at 18 cents; all to J. Lichtenstein & Co. F. W. Goodrich has concluded to assort and pack if he doesn't get his price.

There is no 1902 tobacco in town.

Hot-bed Sash

Indications point to a big business in hot-bed sash this Spring, and those planning to extend their beds, or to replace cloth with glass, should get their orders in early, as in ordering at the last moment there is always the chance that a few days of delay in the shipment, or on the cars, will postpone the planting of seed beyond the most desirable season.

Andrews & Peck, of Market street, Hartford, who do a large business in hot-bed sash as well as in doors windows and sash, report business as good, with indications of a heavy increase in the glass area among the tobacco growers this season. They have supplied the sash for some of the largest seed-bed plants in the tobacco-growing region.

Hatfield

B. M. Warner's assorting shop is in operation.

Buyers have shown more interest in the crop since the last damp, as quite a good deal of the 1903 tobacco is now in the bundle.

The steam method of taking down tobacco has been much discussed here.

Springfield

B. L. Bragg Company, at the Agricultural Store, Springfield, are increasing their stock of implements, wagons, tools, seeds, and all farming supplies, in anticipation of a big trade this Spring, as all the indications point that way with this firm.

Being manufacturers' agents for the leading lines of windmills, engines, pumps, and machinery, as well as ordinary farm implements, the company has a stock and equipment that gives it a great advantage in competition for trade throughout New England.

Spreading Manure

The manure spreader does the hardest work on the farm, and does it well and economically. It is impossible for a man with a fork to break up manure into such fine particles as the manure spreader, and just as impossible for him to spread it so evenly on the ground. This is one of the things that is done far better by machine than by hand.

Spreaders have been improved in the last few years, and those who tried some of the early machines and were not much impressed with them, have only to try one of recent make in order to learn how effective an implement the manure spreader is. Stable manure is too valuable and costly a material to be applied in any way but the best, and the best way means the use of a spreader. NAUBUC.

New York Market

Certain Factors Affecting Trade Demand for Connecticut Wrappers—Shade-Grown Outlook

THERE have been several factors contributing to dullness in the leaf market lately the holiday season, the hesitation as to the effect of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, and the approach of the time for taking inventory in accordance with the government regulations relating to cigar manufacturing.

Moreover, sellers of leaf are still very cautious in regard to the standing of prospective customers, having still in mind the failures in the trade in the early winter, following the application for the Sutter Bros., Inc., receivership. The difficulties among those whose finances were related to the Chicago firm are now considered over, and the leaf tobacco trade will make a fresh start at the opening of 1904, on a sound basis and excellent prospects. The increasing production of cigars calls for greater and greater quantities of leaf, and while making the market wider and brisker, has also a tendency toward strengthening the financial position of the individual cigar manufacturers.

No leaf is in greater demand at the present time than good Connecticut. The writer has made a trip through some of the cigar-making towns of the East, and in none of these does there appear to be any surplus stock of Connecticut. Both light wrappers and seconds are eagerly sought, and many dealers having a local or even a more extensive trade, admit that they have seen very little Connecticut wrapper in the salesrooms lately, so closely has it been bought up as fast as it moved upon the market.

Some of these dealers relate their experiences in the Fall when they visited the towns of the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys in search of old packings, and had to come away content with stocks very much smaller than they had expected to pick up.

Many of these dealers say that they will try to get closer to the producers, and that they will accordingly make several visits to New England during the year 1904, so as to make sure of more regular supplies of leaf than they have had in recent years. How many of these men will carry out their present plans, and how many will simply stay at home and await samples through the usual channels, is a problem; but it appears certain that there will be new buyers in the field, many of them small yet competitive, and each with his effect upon the tobacco market in New England.

If assorting and packing is adopted by many of the growers, either individually or in neighborhood warehouses, and the field is invaded by these new comers among the buyers, an interesting feature will be added to the tobacco growing industry, and the tendency will be to strengthen the position of the tobacco grower.

The Connecticut shade grown is finding its way to the consumer, and is steadily making new friends. Not a week passes that the houses handling this class of leaf do not have several inquiries for it from manufacturers who have learned of its merits, and who realize that with the aid of a little adaptiveness on their part, the leaf is a money-saver on a large scale. To avoid the payment of $1.85 a pound duty is no small item with the average cigar maker, be his business large or small, and those who have set out to work up a trade in the Connecticut shade-grown are meeting with a good reception in the trade. It has not been possible, in the few years since shade-growing in New England began, to build up any special machinery or system for the marketing of the leaf, so that while many manufacturers are steady users of it and use nothing else for the wrapping of certain brands, there must still be considerable introductory work done for the establishment of a regular trade in all the sizes and grades of leaf.

One good feature of the shade-grown Connecticut is that it is all wrapper, and that the carefulness with which the various processes of culture and warehousing are carried out results in the production of bales of tobacco in which there are no unsound leaves; tobacco which can be depended upon for wonderful yield in addition to its good wrapping and burning qualities. It is little wonder that the prejudices against new things are disappearing, and that there are endless inquiries from the shade-grown. There is some little bother in settling upon just the sizes and types best suited for any particular cigar, but as the characteristics of the leaf become better known, this is passing by, and the tobacco grown under cloth is acquiring its proper place in the market.

PEARL STREET.

New York, December 29, 1903.

Avon

J. W. Alsop is assorting and packing his crop of about eight acres of Havana, which will be force-sweated in cases at the warehouse of Indian Head Plantations at Avon Station

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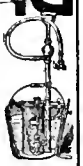

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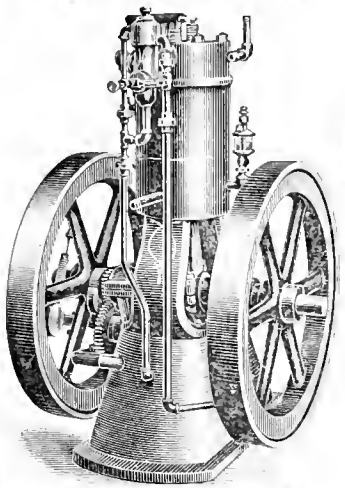

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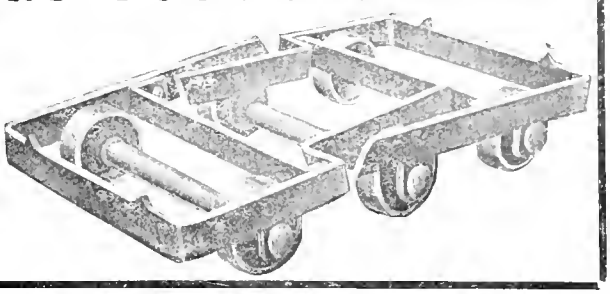

Middle Farms, Westfield

The farm buildings, including the house and barn belonging to William Marcoulier of Middle Farms, were destroyed by fire on the morning of December 20. The family discovered the flames about 7:30 a. m. in the barn, and at that time it was too late to stop the progress of the fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the house was soon ablaze. Only a small amount of furniture was saved.

The loss is probably not far from $3,000, including about $70 in money and a considerable amount of jewelry. The family was able to save but little furniture. Fifty hens were burned. How the fire started is a mystery but Mr. Marcoulier is of the opinion that some one slept in the barn over Saturday night. The buildings were all new, a fire having destroyed the former structures several years ago. The buildings were insured in the S. A. Allen & Son agency for $1,600. The farm is known as the Sarah Sturtevant place.

NETHERLANDS' EXPORTS.

The tobacco exports of the Netherlands for the calendar year 1902 are presented in detail in the following table. The kilogram may be estimated at 2.2 pounds. The figures include cigars as well as leaf tobacco, yet the amounts may be roughly accepted as showing the distribution of Sumatra wrapper tobacco from Amsterdam to the different nations.

	Kilograms.
Africa, east coast	100,299
Africa, west coast	40,908
Algeria	1,618
Barbary States	2,052
Belgium	5,223,651
Bremen	5,761,637
China	12,062
Curacoa	23,057
Denmark	1,330,054
Egypt	4,918
British India	79,530
France	783,695
Gibraltar	37,666
Greece	26,635
Great Britain	3,245,488
Dutch Guiana	78,216
Hamburg	3,644,367
Italy	4,591
Java, etc.	1,118,981
Cape of Good Hope	8,764
Lubeck	11,483
Malta	14,556
Norway	179,193
Portugal	73,915
Prussia	34,047,935
Rio de la Plata	17,322
Roumania	14,611
Russia	37,803
Spain	54,311
Turkey	40,591
United States	2,803,916
Sweden	247,572
Other countries	8,798
Total	59,084,197

Under Cloth in Cuba

Luis Marx has increased his acreage of tobacco under cloth at Alquisar, Cuba, up to 99 acres.

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HARTFORD, JANUARY, 1904.

TOBACCO SEED

IN experimenting with the seed of the tobacco plant, there is one little test that is worthy of attention. Moreover, it is an experiment which any tobacco grower can make, and at any season of the year, and at no expense.

Take a quantity of tobacco seed and separate the seed by size into three classes,—large, medium, and small seeds. Put these seeds to sprout in a warm place, and observe the difference in the proportion of germination between the seeds of the different classes.

Should it turn out, as it has with several tests, that over 90 per cent. of the heavy seed sprout, and less than 50 per cent. of the medium seeds, and very few at all of the small seeds sprout, then it is likely that you will carry the idea a little further in your mind. Doubtless you will reflect that if the small and medium sized seeds are weak and slow to sprout, they may make weak and slow plants.

It is well not to go to an extreme, and try to charge slow growth, stunted appearance, calico, and all the rest to smallness of seed; yet might it not be that the defective plants in many instances had a tendency away from the ideal that came to them through their growth from small seeds?

The tobacco seed at its best and plumpest, is a small, unassuming creature,—a poor scrap of life that has a great work ahead in the upbuilding of a heavy stalk and a large foliage growth within a few months. If a tobacco grower can, even in a slight degree, help to free his fields from small, slow plants by the process of sifting out and discarding the small seeds before he sows his seed-beds, it is worth the doing,—and, at any rate, it is a process not expensive and requiring little time and attention.

LACK OF DAMPS

DURING the fall and early winter seasons when tobacco is ready to come down, it is entirely proper for the weather to show its helpful spirit through the providing of damp spells, during which the tobacco hanging in the sheds can be handled, and bundled and sent to the warehouse.

November and December of 1903 have been remarkably lacking in damp spells, and a great quantity of tobacco has been hanging in the sheds at a season when usually the greater part of the leaf is being handled by the assorters. This has worked no damage except that which follows on delay, principally the disappointment to the men and women who depend upon the warehouses for winter employment, and who have been idle and without much income during the two months named. The loss in wages will be made up from now on, and there will be a great rush late in the season, for all of the tobacco will have to be handled nevertheless. A season of this kind is, however, unsatisfactory to the tobacco hands; and it has had the effect in some towns of leading growers to try the steam method in the sheds.

There has been no satisfactory explanation as yet of why the dampening of hanging tobacco by means of steam, if carefully done, should be injurious to the leaf. It would appear that if there is no overheating or actual spraying of the leaf, the tobacco should be unmindful of the source of the fog, and take just as kindly to moisture coming from a six-horse boiler as to moisture drifting in from unknown and unmanageable fog-banks in the sky.

It is well to have it tried by so many growers, whose crops go to different buyers, so that in the course of time the tobacco growers can learn with some certainty whether the steam method of taking down is advisable, or whether there is really good foundation for the prejudice that has existed against this plan.

ANNUAL MEETING

The twenty-first annual meeting of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association will be held in Room 50, State Capitol, Hartford, Tuesday, January 12, 1904, commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning.

All tobacco growers and others interested in the culture of tobacco, whether now members of the association or not, are requested to attend; and those not at present affiliated with the association are invited to become members, joining at this meeting.

Dr. E. H. Jenkins, Director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, will give a practical talk on tobacco growing subjects, and there will be other speakers to address the meeting. Dr. Jenkins, as is well-known, has been a pioneer in tobacco investigations, and has rendered to the leaf tobacco industry practical service of the utmost value.

Archibald Dixon Shamel, one of the founders of the Illinois Corn Breeders' Association, is expected to be present and to talk on plant breeding as applied to tobacco culture, including seed selection and the judging of the different types of plants. Mr. Shamel is studying the selection of tobacco seed in a systematic manner.

East Hartford

A shipment to Denver of 65 cases of tobacco has been made by E. O. Goodwin.

One shipment made recently by W. L. Huntting & Co. was of 32 cases of 1902 Broadleaf to the West

The farmers who sold their tobacco to W. H. Taylor & Co. of Westfield, have been informed of the countermanding of the purchases on account of conditions following the failure of Sutter Brothers, Inc.

Spencer Burnham has given up a proposed trip to Porto Rico, on account of the late season for stripping tobacco.

In preparation for tobacco in 1905, the orchard on the Charles Smith property, Forbes street, has been cut down after an existence of sixty years. The field will grow potatoes this next season, and then tobacco will be cultivated there.

Edward E. King is soon to open the tobacco warehouse of P. Dennerlein & Sons of New York.

The dampness of the Sunday before Christmas brought down a great quantity of tobacco.

William F. Andross, the well-known tobacco grower, is improving after an attack of illness.

A large tobacco shed owned by James Flannigan was destroyed by fire on the night of November 30. The shed was filled with tobacco raised by Charles Jillson, and it was all consumed. The loss on the building is about $1,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The loss on the tobacco will be about $1,500, covered by insurance.

Supreme Court Decision

The Connecticut Supreme Court has sustained the decision in the Devine-Warner case, allowing John J. Devine of Suffield damages to the amount of $631 93 in his suit against H. O. Warner of New Milford, on account of Mr. Devine's loss through the refusal of Mr. Warner to accept a crop of tobacco bargained for in the fall of 1899

Sumatra Lengths

While the ideal at first set for the culture of Sumatra under cloth in the Connecticut Valley was the obtaining of many 16-inch leaves, it has been found in practice that the longer leaves, 18, 20, and 22 inches, take better with the trade and are the sizes that bring the best prices, although in the imported the 16-inch leaves are the most desirable.

Glastonbury

A considerable part of the crop is still hanging at this writing, although the Sunday storms have been used for taking down.

East Windsor

Carl Vogt, of Front street, New York, has been a visitor here in search of old packings of tobacco.

St. Louis Exhibit.

To the Tobacco Growers, Dealers, and Manufacturers of the State of Connecticut :

Connecticut is preparing to make an exhibit of its various interests at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. The tobacco interest being one of the largest of the state, it should be well represented, and we ask your hearty co-operation in helping to make the best exhibit possible. All are asked to contribute samples of their goods for exhibition. Each sample will be entered under its owner's name for competition.

The committee request that all samples be forwarded to them not later than January 15, 1904, so that they may have sufficient time to force sweat and prepare for exhibition. Correspondence is solicited from all who are willing to exhibit at this exposition.

Express charges will be paid on all exhibits by the committee, and shipping tags furnished on application to any member of the committee.

The committee asks for eight hands of each grade; and the grower may send in samples of as many grades as he desires.

EDMUND HALLADAY, Suffield,
H. W. ALFORD, Poquonock,
JAMES S. FORBES, Burnside.
Committee.

Whatley

A little more than half of the 1903 crop is in the bundle. Steam has been used to some extent to dampen the tobacco and has proven quite satisfactory.

W. W. Sanderson has sold his crop at 15 cents assorted. From present indications, many of the growers will assort and pack their crops.

There is no 1902 tobacco in town.

Manchester

The warehouse of A. & S. Hartman is very busy with the assorting of the tobacco from the firm's plantation in Buckland, 42 acres under cloth and 18 acres of outside Broadleaf. The shade-grown includes both Sumatra and Cuban.

Hockanum

The Porter warehouse has been in operation continuously, in spite of the delays caused by the lack of damps for the bringing of the tobacco from the poles to the assorting room.

Sutter Brothers, Inc., Auction

Two thousand cases of Pennsylvania Broadleaf and Havana Seed tobacco, 1901 and 1902 crops, packed by Sutter Brothers, Inc., were offered at auction at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 30.

Chicago

An offer of settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, ten cents down and the rest in instalments, has been favorably considered by the creditors of Crump Brothers, whose failure followed that of Sutter Brothers, Inc.

New York Quotations

Leaf tobacco quotations in New York, December 28:

Connecticut fillers,	6 a 8
Average running lots,	20 a 30
Fine wrappers,	50 a 75
New York State fillers,	5 a 7
Average lots,	15 a 20
Fine wrappers,	25 a 35
Ohio fillers	a
Average lots,	16 a 20
Pennsylvania fillers,	7 a 10
Average lots B's,	13 a 15

Poquonock Fires.

Fire destroyed the tobacco shed and horse barn of L. P. Clark & Sons, west of Poquonock, late in the evening of December 8. One and one-half tons of tobacco, 30 tons of hay, six horses, three cows, and some farming implements and tools, were in the building and were burned. There was insurance on the building, but none on the contents.

In digging in the ruins, bones were found which indicate that the fire may have been started by a sleepy tramp.

The tobacco shed in the northern part of Poquonock, owned by Mrs. Kate Danehy of Winsted, has also burned, together with the crop of tobacco owned by Daniel Laverty, Jr. The insurance on the building and contents was $1,300.

East Granby

The barn of J. G. Willoughby has been burned, together with the contents, comprising seven head of cattle and about 30 tons of hay.

The Cutworms

Several Plans for Fighting This Enemy of the Young Tobacco Plant.

TOBACCO is no less subject to the attacks of cutworms than are many other crops. Grown in seed beds, as it is, and set out in newly plowed fields in the summer, the plants are naturally attacked by the hungry worms, which for some days at least had existed in the soil deprived of food. It is a common experience with tobacco growers, as well as other agriculturists, that cutworms are always more numerous in fields left in fallow for a period before being planted to certain crops. There is a greater variety of vegetation in such fields, and the moths which lay the eggs which produce the cutworms are more apt to be attracted.

Tobacco growers who have planted their fields to clover after the removal of the tobacco crop are also apt to find that there are plenty of cutworms present the following season. Those who plant winter grain, however, find that the following crop is less liable to damage by cutworms. This indicates the relative value of different cropping methods. It is a comparatively simple matter, however, to rid a field of cutworms before planting out the tobacco, and as a measure of safety this course may be followed to advantage. After the field is plowed and is bare of vegetation and ready for planting, if the tobacco grower will thoroughly spray a patch of grass or weeds with Paris green and water, and will then cut it and drop it in little bunches here and there throughout the tobacco field, he will find that the cutworms in the soil, in the absence of other food, will eat this cut and poisoned vegetation and will be destroyed so that the tobacco plants can be set out without fear of damage.

Without such preventive treatment (and especially when, as indicated above, the land has grown up with weeds, grass, and other wild vegetation) before the planting out of the tobacco crop, the result will frequently be the cutting down by the cutworms of a large proportion of the tobacco plants; and the writer has known of instances where more than one-half of the crop had to be replanted.

Some farmers, instead of a poisoned trap of green vegetation, prefer the so-called bran-arsenic mash, which originally came into use as a remedy against insects in California, where it was successfully used against the California devastating grasshopper. It was first tried against cutworms in California also successfully. In the East it has been used against cutworms affecting different crops, and with the greatest success in southern Virginia against the American locust or grasshopper.

In the tobacco field it has also been successfully used against cutworms in Florida. The bait, or mash, is prepared by thoroughly mixing Paris green and bran at the rate of 1 pound of Paris green to 50 or 75 pounds of bran. Just before using, it should be moistened slightly with water and sweetened with molasses. The Florida custom is to put a small ring of the poisoned mixture around each newly set plant, or to place a teaspoonful at two or three different places. Cutworms prefer this poisoned mash even to green vegetation. It should be renewed frequently, and fowls or live stock should not be allowed access to it.

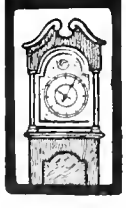
Mr. Quaintance recommends that where seed beds are badly infested with cutworms the poisoned bran should be drilled along in various parts of the bed where it will be readily accessible to them. The bran-arsenic mash produces the best results when it is used as we have recommended for the poisoned-vegetation trap to rid the land of cutworms before the tobacco plants are transferred from seed bed to field. In this case the land is prepared beforehand, and a little of the mash is dropped in the drill near the place where the plant will be set. Prof. W. C. Johnson recommends that this should be done from three to five days before the plants are set out.

A number of different species of cutworms may be concerned in this damage, and several characteristic forms have been found in the tobacco field.

L. O. HOWARD,
Department of Agriculture.

In Porto Rico

Increase in Shade Growing and General Tobacco Activity



REPORTING to the United States Government, the Commissioner of the Interior for Porto Rico says:

If nearly a million people were compelled to depend for subsistence upon the possible product of less than 3,600 miles of territory, be it ever so fertile, the methods of culture ever so scientific, the implements employed ever so modern, and good markets ever so convenient, one would expect to find the masses poor, decrepit and starving. But when that number of people have less than half of that territory under cultivation, have no knowledge of proper methods, employ the most ancients of tools, and have no kind of market, if they needed one, what then?

Yet that was the condition of the rural population of Porto Rico five years ago, and it is barely beginning to improve. How they existed and continued to multiply and replenish the earth is marvelous. To the bounteousness of nature in providing wild fruits, and the fertility of the soil in hurrying into life and to maturity the seed dropped, barely covered and left to chance, are due the credit.

The Bureau of Agriculture and Mines is old in existence, but the records fail to show that it has been more than a name. Politicians here, as elsewhere, express much sympathy for the poor agriculturists, but their assistance ends there. The farmers of Porto Rico need to be taught how to farm, and encouraged by every means at command to plant and cultivate those things that command a profitable price in the market. With a small appropriation the bureau has undertaken to place valuable information before the farmers.

During the Spanish regime, and in conformity with the strict policy of Spain to prevent the establishment of trade relations between its colonies and any other country, unless forced by circumstances to allow it, and then not without compensatory advantages

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THE AGRICULTURAL STORE,
(B. L. BRAGG CO.)
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to the home Government, the manufacture of cigars for export was not permitted in Porto Rico. Tobacco might be grown and shipped in the leaf to Cuba, whence it found its way as Havana cigars to the States. Porto Rican grown tobacco is equal in flavor to the Cuban product, so that while the deception was harmless, injustice was done to Porto Rico in depriving her people of employment and profit. Now, however, the manufacture of cigars is a thriving industry, the exports in 1901-2 amounting in value to $1,549,235, and in 1902-3 to $1,753,917.

The area planted to tobacco has been largely increased. The yield this year was normal, but a considerable portion is being held for better prices. On account of the large increase in the manufacture of cigars, there resulted a shortage of wrappers, and the experiment of cultivation under shade was tried with marked success, the quality being superior and the yield larger.

The Assistant Commissioner reports the exports of leaf tobacco during the fiscal year 1902 as valued at $212,768, compared with $194,857 in 1903, a loss of about $18,000, which, however, was very much more than recouped by the gain in cigars, the exports of which rose from $1,549,235 to $1,753,917, an increase of $214,682. Concerning the yield of leaf tobacco for the present year and the outlook for next season, the Assistant Commissioner says:

The area planted to tobacco this year was much larger than that of last year, and the yield was normal. It has not been possible to ascertain the amount of the crop, as a large part of it is still unsold, on account of the fall in price. This will cause a reduction of the plantations for the next season.

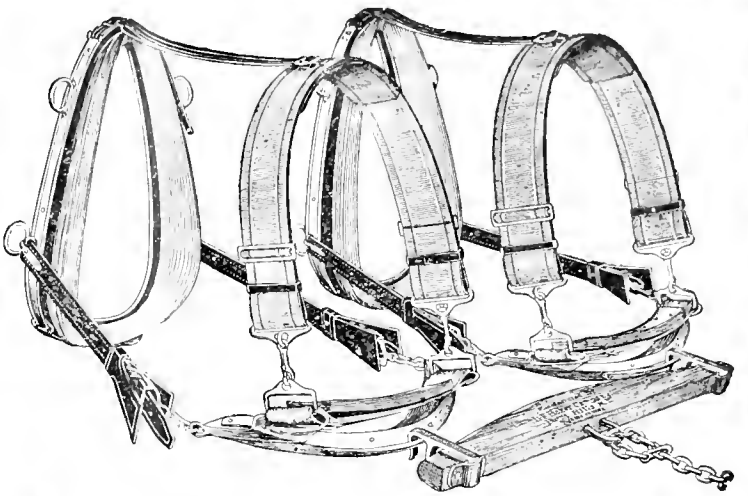
The experiments of cultivation under shade have been a success. The improvement in the quality of the product and the increase in yield are considerable, giving an enormous profit. These plantations under shade will receive some extension in the next season, but not so much as would be desirable, on account of the considerable outlay that they require.

Windsor

Fire broke out on the morning of December 14, in the building owned and occupied in part by W. G. Wrisley as an office just west of the railroad station. The building was also occupied in part by Mr. Wilbraham as a hardware and tin store and plumbing shop. Connected to this building was Mr. Wrisley's livery stable containing twenty horses and a number of carriages, hacks, blankets and other stable equipments. The alarm was sounded on the Eddy Company's whistle and the fire company responded and soon had the chemical engine playing into the fire. This was soon followed by a hydrant stream and two lines of hose from the Eddy Electric company, and the flames were soon under control. The fire loss amounts to about $4,000 with about $3,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BAKER'S

TRACELESS HARNESS



No Whiffletrees--No Traces

This harness is particularly valuable to tobacco growers, both in the cultivation of open and cloth covered fields. Owing to the absence of whiffletrees and traces, closer work can be done with teams everywhere.

B. F. Baker Co., Burnt Hills, N. Y. Easthampton, Mass., Nov. 1, 1901.

Gentlemen:—

The harness I bought of you in April last has given good satisfaction. My team worked in it steadily for over three weeks, without a gall, and appeared to handle the plow, scraper and logs with greater ease than with the old style harness.

Yours very truly, JAMES McQUESTION.

Paul Ackerly, Editor of The New England Tobacco Grower, writes:

"Having three sets of your harness in use in tobacco culture, I am in a position to know its great value in this field. No up-to-date grower will be without this harness after its value to him is known."

B. F. Baker Co., Burnt Hills, N. Y. Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 29, 1902.

Dear Sirs:

Your Traceless Harness has been given a thorough trial among young trees that were thickly set. It gave perfect satisfaction where it would have been impossible to have worked with any other harness. I have used it on stone-boat and harrows, and can give it unqualified recommendation for all such work.

Faithfully yours, J. H. PUTNAM.

In use throughout the U. S. and Canada on farms and elsewhere. Invaluable to every orchardist, fruit grower, and lumberman.

Write us to-day for Illustrated Catalogue, sent free.

B. F. BAKER COMPANY, 234 Main St., BURNT HILLS, N. Y.

North Hatfield

C. H. Crafts & Brother have successfully employed the steam method for taking down tobacco.

Oscar Belden is the purchaser of 26 acres of tobacco land, formerly the property of C. B. Marsh.

New Milford

Many tons of tobacco have been bought for the American Tobacco Company, their principal buyer here being W. R. Israel, the Hartford representative of the company. Prices are regarded as fair, and the situation is encouraging in the Housatonic Valley, as it is known that other buyers are coming into this region shortly.

Several carloads of the tobacco bought by the American Tobacco Company have been shipped to Richmond, Virginia, where the assorting and packing is done.

STABLE MANURE

IN CAR OR CARGO LOTS

Prompt Delivery
Lowest Prices

R. M. Goodrich

HARTFORD AND NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

Tobacco Studies

Secretary Wilson Describes the Department's Work the Past Season

HON. JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, says in his annual report, referring t the work of the Bureau of Soils:

Some supervisory work was done in Connecticut during the past fiscal year, but the large purpose of the department, which was to show the Connecticut tobacco growers that a wrapper leaf of superior quality could be produced on a specific soil type established in the soil survey of the Connecticut Valley, has been successfully brought to a close. It remains now for the growers to put the shade-grown Sumatra industry on a substantial basis, toward which condition great progress has already been made.

The investigation of the fermentation of Ohio tobacco has also been continued, and the interest in bulk fermentation, which is far better than the case method up to this time largely employed by the packers, is gaining ground. The quantity of tobacco handled according to the method prescribed by the bureau of soils has increased from 655,200 pounds of the 1901 crop to 4,204,800 pounds of the crop of 1902. This tobacco is Zimmer Spanish and Little Dutch, varieties used in the manufacture of cigars, and the substitution of the bulk method of fermentation for the present practice of case fermentation will not only prevent great loss from rot an imperfect curing, but will also result in a general improvement in the several grades of tobacco, and thus greatly increase the profits of the grower and packer.

By far the most important work of the bureau of soils during the past year, under the authorization for tobacco investigations, has been the experimental growing of Cuban cigar-leaf tobacco on certain soils in South Carolina, Alabama and Texas. These soils, the Orangeburg sandy loam and the Orangeburg loam, are apparently very similar to the tobacco soil of Cuba, and the aroma of the leaf grown on one of these soils in Texas has been pronounced by the trade to be very fine.

As these experiments in the South look toward the establishment of a new tobacco industry in that part of the country and to the production of a leaf to compete with the Cuban grown tobacco, a comparative statement of the production and value of the domestic leaf and the imports and value of the Cuban tobacco is appended:

Production and Value of Filler Tobacco in 1901.

	Production.	
Type.	Pounds.	Value.
Ohio.....	35,654,344	$3,832,839
Pennsylvania..	17,614,380	2,113,725
Other domestic filler.....	17,666,531	1,971,584
Total domestic filler	70,935,225	$7,918,148
Imp. Cuban, 1901	18,554,775	16,212,773

In the above table the production of the domestic tobacco is on the basis of fermented leaf, 20 per cent. having been deducted from the total production for shrinkage in fermentation and loss in handling. In the case of Ohio the necessary allowance for other types than the filler types grown in the state has been made. Two cents per pound has been added to the value of the domestic tobacco to provide for t e expense of fermentation, etc., thus putting the Cuban imports and domestic filler on the same basis.

It is the purpose of the department, if the results of this year's work warrant, to carry on the filler experiments in the South on broader lines, similar to those of the Sumatra experiments in Connecticut, and then to extend its operations into other states where the results of the soil survey show that tobacco can be raised or where improvements can be made.

Extremely important work is reported from the soils laboratories, resulting in some very valuable discoveries, from which the chief of the bureau of soils argues that nearly all soils are amply supplied with the necessary mineral plant food; that their supply as regards the plant is determined by the supply of soil moisture the crop can obtain from the soil; that the chemical analysis of a soil can not, therefore, in itself throw much light upon the problem of fertility.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders; which should be received by the 25th of the month.

WANTED—Ten different tobacco growers to use my hard wood ashes and write the results in this journal. Ashes at wholesale prices to the first ten. George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—About 12 second-hand window sash; also window frames; will also buy second-hand matched stuff and flooring boards. Williams, care The New England Tobacco Grower Hartford.

JENKINS & BARKER,
Successors to Col. Charles L. Burdett.
Patent and Trade Mark Causes.
Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
50 State Street. - Hartford, Connecticut.

I. Goldsmith & Co.,
TOBACCO BROKERS
208 Sheldon Street, Hartford, Conn.

Shade-Grown Sumatra and Shade-Grown Cuban Wrappers
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES AS DESIRED
Write for Samples and Prices
FOSTER
Drawer 42. Hartford, Conn.

THE USE OF AN
Underwood Typewriter
will increase your business.
Rent one for a month and watch the result.
Underwood Typewriter Company,
755-757 Main Street,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

F. M. Johnson
STUDIO
1039 MAIN ST., HARTFORD
Leading Artist in Photography and General Portraiture.
Our photographs are not "shade" grown but are made with the clearness and exact likeness that win for us permanent customers. We are after your photographic trade. *Studio, 1036 Main St., Opposite Morgan St.*

HEADQUARTERS FOR ...
Tobacco Insurance
F. F. SMALL & CO., 95 Pearl St.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Essex Tobacco Specials and Special Manures for all Crops

THE manufacturers of the ***Essex High Grade Fertilizers*** would respectfully invite the attention of all who are interested in farming to inspect the crops grown in the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys, that are raised wholly or partly on their high grade manures.

Although the season has been irregular as to weather conditions, we have received the most flattering reports from our customers showing that to succeed in ***all seasons you must use*** Essex Manures.

Give us your orders for Fine Ground Bone and for our Grass Manure when you are seeding down in the fall. There are no better in the market.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

E. B. KIBBE, General Agent, Box 752, Hartford, Conn.

WINDSOR FIRE

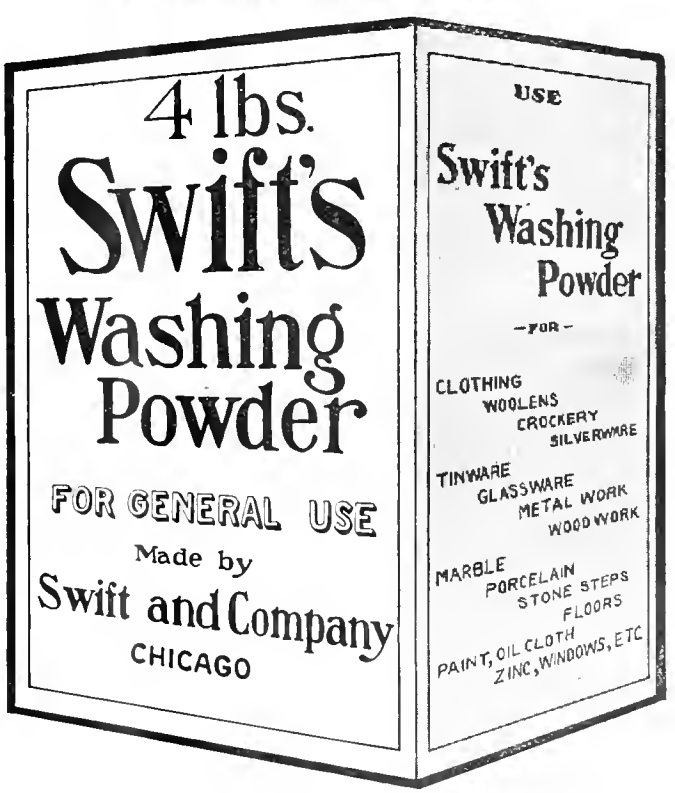
The stock barn, tobacco warehouse and attached buildings owned by Auguste Pouleur, who lives near Hayden's Station, were totally destroyed by a fire which broke out shortly before 11 o'clock in the evening of December 10.

In the barn was stored tobacco to the value of $12,000, including some owned by Lewis Clapp of Windsor and L. R. Lobdell of East Granby; fifty tons of hay, several tons of straw, three wagons and two carriages. Three horses and two cows were saved, but all the tobacco, forage, wagons, implements and other goods were destroyed.

The loss is about $20,000, half of which is covered by insurance. The neighbors formed bucket brigades, but the fire in such dry materials became beyond any control. Mr. Pouleur's house is a substantial building of brick, with slate roof, and this was not damaged by the fire. The origin of the flames has not been discovered.

S. Jacobs & Sons

The old-established firm of S. Jacobs & Sons of 1365-1373 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., are entering the New England field very energetically as dealers in Gulf Cypress greenhouse material, engines, boilers, hose, sash, doors and all materials for building. Their stock includes many bargains in second-hand material and equipment of the most serviceable kind.



Swift's Washing Powder is the Tidy Housewife's best friend. Try a package and see for yourself.

SWIFT PROVISION COMPANY,

19 JOHN STREET, - - - - - BOSTON, MASS.

Treaty with Cuba

Senate Approves Reciprocity Plan and President Roosevelt Issues a Proclamation

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The Cuban reciprocity treaty took effect today, reducing by 20 per cent. the duties on all Cuban products imported to the United States, and giving concessions in turn in the duties levied by Cuba on American products.

The treaty was passed by the United States Senate on December 16, at 4:50 in the afternoon, after a day of debate in which Spooner, (Rep., Wis.) and Bailey, (Dem., Tex.) were the principal figures. The bill was passed by a vote of 57 to 18, all the Republicans excepting Mr. Bard of California, voting for it, and all the Democrats excepting nine, voting against it.

Both senators from Colorado had declared, said Mr. Spooner, in his speech, that the benefit of reciprocity would inure to the Sugar Trust, and that the Republican senators knew it and were willing to sacrifice the beet sugar industry for the benefit of the Sugar Trust. The senator from Texas, (Mr. Bailey) had, however, been more polite. He had shared in the opinion that the Sugar Trust would profit by the legislation, but he had not accused the Republican side of lack of sincerity. They were merely stupid. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bailey's discussion of the constitutional questions involved led to occasional colloquies in which Spooner and Hale took part. One of the exchanges led the speakers into political fields and Mr. Bailey delivered an impromptu panegyric on the indestructibility of the Democratic party.

Mr. Hale informed Mr. Bailey that he had shared with him in entirety the opinion that bills for raising revenue must originate in the House, and that there could be no usurpation of this prerogative by the president and the Senate in their treaty making capacity.

Platt of Connecticut, Foraker of Ohio, and Lodge of Massachusetts gave notice that at a more opportune time they would discuss the constitutional questions raised, and that they did not assent to the argument that the president and Senate had no right to make treaties affecting revenues.

The vote was then taken on the bill, and it was passed, as follows:

Yeas—Republican, Aldrich, Alger, Allee, Alliston, Ankeny, Ball, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Clapp, Clark of Wyoming, Cullom, Depew, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Washington, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Hoar, Hopkins, Kean, Lodge, Long, McComes, McCumber, Mitchell, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Proctor, Quarley, Scott, Smoot, Spencer, Stewart, Wetmore—18; Democrats, Bacon, Blackburn, Clay, Cockrell, Gorman, McReary, Overman, Simmons and Stone—9 total, 57.

Nays - Republicans, Bard—1; Democrats, Bailey, Bate, Berry, Carmack, Culberson, Daniels, Dubois, Foster, McEnery, McLaurin, Malloiy, Martin, Newlands, Pettus, Taliferro, Teller, Tillman—17; total, 18.

On December 17 the President signed and issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States. A Proclamation:—

Whereas, a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between the two countries was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentaries at the city of Havana on the eleventh day of December 1902, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, as follows:

(Here follows treaty.)

And, whereas, by the terms of the said convention it is provided that the ratifications therefor should be exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, which period was by a supplementary convention signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries on January 26, 1903, extended to the thirty-first day of March, 1903.

And whereas, the said convention of December 11, 1902, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and the said supplementary convention of January 26, 1903, have been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

And, whereas, by its resolution of March 19, 1903, the Senate of the United States added to the end of Article XI of the said convention of December 11, 1902, the following amendment: "This convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress;"

And, whereas, the Congress gave its approval to the said convution by an act approved December 17, 1903, entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the republic of Cuba, signed eleventh day of December in the year 1902," which act is word for word as follows:

(Here follows the act.)

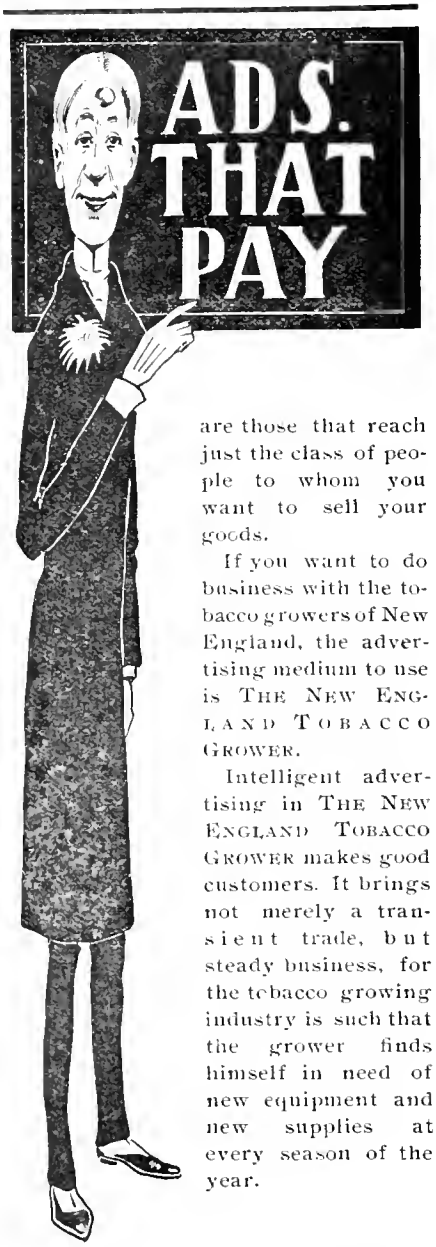
And, whereas, satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States that the republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the said convention:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, in conformity with the said act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim the said convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be in effect on the tenth day from the date of this my proclamation.

Wherefore, I have caused the said convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be made public to the end that the same and every clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, 1903, and of the



are those that reach just the class of people to whom you want to sell your goods.

If you want to do business with the tobacco growers of New England, the advertising medium to use is THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER.

Intelligent advertising in THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER makes good customers. It brings not merely a transient trade, but steady business, for the tobacco growing industry is such that the grower finds himself in need of new equipment and new supplies at every season of the year.

The NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER,
Hartford, Connecticut.

LUTHER M. CASE,

WINSTED, CONNECTICUT,

Packer and Dealer in

Connecticut Leaf Tobacco.
Shade Grown ⌀⌀
Sumatra in Bales.

Main Warehouse and Office, Pine Meadow, Conn.

BRANCH WAREHOUSES:

Southwick, Mass.,—Foreman, H. L. Miller.
East Canaan, Conn.,—Foreman, L. F. Bronson.
Barkhamsted, Conn.,—Foreman, L. A. Lee.
North Hatfield, Mass.,—Foreman, Willis Holden.
New Hartford, Conn.,—Foreman, James Stewart.

SUMATRA PLANTATIONS:

Pine Meadow, Conn., ...	25 Acres
Barkhamsted, Conn., ...	20 Acres
Southwick, Mass., ...	15 Acres

Always in the market for old Tobacco if well assorted and packed. Havana Seed Wrappers a specialty, assorted and sized into thirty-two grades. . . . . .

independence of the United States, the one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Pioneers in Tobacco Raising

The recent death of Orrin Pomeroy at Fulton Wis, recalls to mind the intimate connection of the Pomeroy family with the introduction of tobacco growing, not only in Wisconsin, but Ohio as well. In both states they were the pioneers in tobacco growing, which has since become such an important farm product there.

More than sixty years ago, in 1839, Orrin and Ralph Pomeroy emigrated from Suffield, to Wayne township, in the Miami Valley, Ohio, and grew the first crop of cigar leaf from seed taken with them from Connecticut. From this beginning tobacco as a field crop spread until now Ohio is the third largest in production of the country.

In 1853 the Pomeroy brothers, Ralph, Orrin and William, settled on adjoining farms in the town of Fulton, Ohio, and began to cultivate tobacco, the first year with a ten-acre crop, and at no season since has there been less than that acreage grown on any of the three farms. Orrin Pomeroy has ever since been one of the largest growers of tobacco in the West. William T. Pomeroy, of Janesville, is the only surviving member of the three brothers, who were pioneers in two states.

Cotton-Seed Freights

Freight rates on cotton seed meal and cake from points in the Southeast to Boston and points taking the Boston rates, are advanced one and two cents per 100 pounds,. Memphis and points in Tennessee and Mississippi take the Memphis rates, 30 cents.

From various points in Alabama and Georgia the advance will be one cent per 100 pounds.

The movement of the cotton seed products is now at its height. Many of the mills about Memphis, however, are not operating to their full capacity, because of difficulty in marketing their products owing to the amount of freight that is moving over the country.

Amherst

The damp of December 20, brought down considerable tobacco, and it is expected that the early part of January will see more activity in the tobacco business here.

The tobacco last taken down, like all the rest of the crop, shows good, sound leaves, with lots of light wrapper.

Virginia Shade-Grown

The acre crop of shade-grown Sumatra raised by A. W. Green, near Ashland, Virginia, has been shipped to Connecticut to be assorted and packed.

Conway, Massachusetts

But a very small proportion of the crop had been taken from the pole previous to December 20, when the damp made the crop in good condition to handle, for the first time since October 9.

None of the growers has used steam this season. No sales have been made, in fact no buyers have been here to examine the crop.

There is but little, if any, of the 1902 crop left in town.

CHARLES PARSONS.

PATENTS OBTAINED

For information, write to

Ralph Sturtevant Warfield,

800 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

IT'S A GOOD THING TO KNOW:

The best place in Hartford to buy Jewelry, to buy a watch, to have a watch repaired.

It's over on Pearl street, just a little way from Main.

GEORGE W. BALL,

Diamond Broker and Jeweler,

65 PEARL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

WILLIAM FIRTH, President. FRANK B. COMINS, Treasurer

THE AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

Received the HIGHEST AWARD on recommendation of the Franklin Institute for

"Simplicity and Originality of Design"

Is the largest manufacturer of HUMIDIFIERS in the world, the last twenty years receiving the Highest Awards in this country and Europe for its AIR-MOISTENING SYSTEM.

A NATURAL CONDITION FOR HANDLING LEAF OR OTHER TOBACCO MAY BE MAINTAINED BY OUR SYSTEM OF

AIR-MOISTENING

ANY PERCENTAGE OF MOISTURE CAN BE PRODUCED

The following letter will suggest the value of our AIR-MOISTENING System in handling SHADE GROWN SUMATRA TOBACCO:

OFFICE OF OLDS & WHIPPLE,

Hartford, Conn., January 9th, 1903.

American Moistening Company,
150 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Your system of humidification which we have recently installed in our tobacco warehouse is giving perfect satisfaction, we being able to make any atmospheric condition desired in our assorting room, thus obtaining perfect conditions for the curing and assorting of tobacco, especially in the curing and assorting of our shade-grown Sumatra tobacco, which tobacco is of very fine texture and requires a considerable degree of humidity in handling.

The old system of evaporation pans or admitting steam into a barrel of water was very unsatisfactory; we not only had trouble in obtaining the moisture required, but in doing so, raised the temperature altogether too high for the proper handling of the tobacco

Your system not only gives the proper degree of humidity at all times, but in a large measure is a regulator for the temperature as well.

We are glad to be the users of the first system put in for this purpose, and as it becomes better known in the tobacco trade, you will undoubtedly be called upon to equip all the first-class warehouses. We should be glad to show this system in operation to any of the trade that may be interested. Yours truly,

(Signed) OLDS & WHIPPLE.

American Moistening Company

150 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

J. S. COTHRAN, Southern Representative, Empire Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Write for Booklet "E" on Humidification.

The New England Tobacco Grower

VOL. IV. No. 6. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, FEBRUARY, 1904. $1.00 A YEAR

The Importance of Seed Selection

A. D. Shamel, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GOOD seed is absolutely essential for the production of good tobacco crops. It is especially necessary in tobacco because of the great variation of types and plants. It is probable that there is no other general crop which shows such a decided tendency to break up into variable types. This variation is probably induced in great part by the conditions of seed, soil and climate, and is very marked in varieties which have been imported into a region, from sections having different conditions; as is the case of Cuban varieties brought into the Connecticut Valley. The controlling factor in the production of uniform varieties is the seed. In view of the wide range of prices for different grades of tobacco, the importance of uniform varieties can not be over-estimated.

The yield of the crop in a given variety is directly dependent on the number of leaves on the plants. In an investigation of representative fields of the varieties of tobacco grown in the Connecticut Valley, it was found that there is a surprising variation in the number of leaves on different plants. This variation was not wholly due to local soil, or climatic conditions. The variation was uniform for the different types under all conditions or circumstances of growth. The variation was not confined to a particular spot in the field, or to special fields. Plants producing eight leaves grew beside plants producing twenty-four leaves. Plants of equal size of growth produced very different numbers of leaves, growing under as nearly similar conditions as is possible to be secured in the field. Where few leaves were produced, the leaves were set apart on the stem, while the plants with greater numbers of leaves had the leaves set closer together. Individual plants were found in all fields with from three to four times the average number of leaves. The development of these plants beside others with only one-third or one-fourth the number of leaves, uniformly over all the fields examined, lead to the conclusion that by selection of seed from plants having a large number of leaves, the average number in the fields can be increased, and the yield proportionally improved. From lack of experimental evidence on this point as yet, we are justified in comparing the possibilities of accomplishing this result, with similar problems in other crops. In the case of Indian corn, the number of rows of kernels on the ears, and the number of kernels in the rows have been greatly increased in a given variety, by the selection of seed ears having the largest number of rows and numbers of kernels.

The value of the crop depends in part on the shape of leaf. The most desirable leaf is one from which the greatest number of wrappers may be cut. Pointed leaves are not desirable because less wrappers can be cut from them than from rounded leaves of the same size. In a study of the shape of leaves on individual plants it was found that there was great variation between different plants, and between different parts of the stem and leaves on the same plant.

Plants having uniformly rounded leaves were found growing beside plants with long pointed leaves. On other plants part of the leaves, usually those borne on the central portion of the stem, were of good shape while the upper and lower leaves were pointed and undesirable. There was as much variation in the size of leaves as in the shape. A small proportion of plants were found to have uniform leaves of a desirable size, while others were too large or too small; too long in proportion to width, or otherwise not well proportioned. From the fact that plants are produced in these fields having uniform and desirable shaped leaves it seems probable that by the selection of seed from these plants, the proportion of the best shaped leaves in the crop may be increased. There is considerable evidence showing that such improvement is possible.

In the case of the Havana type of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, a grower has selected his seed from plants having leaves of noticeably rounded shape, for eleven years. In a comparison of the plants in his crop, and the plants in other crops raised from his seed, it was found that the leaves on these plants were of uniformly better shape than those in fields where little or no seed selection had been made. The results of this grower's seed selection are so striking that this strain has established a reputation on this point. We may compare the shape of the tobacco leaves with the shape of ears of corn. In the large eared dent varieties grown in the Mississippi Valley, the ordinary ear tapers from the butt to the tip. It is exceedingly difficult to find ten ears in a thousand bushels of ordinary corn that does not taper more or less. By continued selection of seed ears that are cylindrical it has been found that a majority of cylindrical ears can be produced in the crop. The production of the cylindrical ears from the tapering type, by selection of the cylindrical seed ears, is good evidence that a rounded tobacco leaf may be secured by the selection of seed from plants having rounded leaves.

The quality of the leaf is correlated, at least in part with the thickness and color of the leaves. A thick heavy

(*Continued on page 14.*)

South Windsor

Numerous sales of Broadleaf have been reported in this section. The following sold to McCue: Miss Kate Mahoney, three and one-half acres; R. S. Parker, three and three-quarters acres; Mrs. Julia Pease, nine acres; John Dugan, six acres: Peter Whalen, six acres. The price reported is 24½ cents in the bundle.

The following sales were made to Grotta of Warehouse Point: Walter G. Newberry, six acres; Mrs. F. Risley, four acres; Mrs. H. Newberry, six acres; Leroy Brown, seven acres; Martin Riordan, 15 acres.

Wm. Scoville sold four and one-half acres, John Hartnell 11 acres, and Frank Prior nine acres, to Huntting; price not stated. Mrs. Moore sold six acres to Capenburg.

These sales were made to L. Osterweise: Frank Bidwell, six acres; Fred Newberry, four acres; Roswell Grant, five acres; Richard Rice, ten acres.

Sales to E. O. Goodwin were: Edwin Ripley, three acres; D. J. Kelleher, 16 acres; Clinton Burnham, eight acres; Henry Burnham, six acres.

Crops bought by E. D. Farnham are: Bert Stiles, six acres; Chas. Riordan, 12 acres; Chas. Chandler, 11 acres; Frank Burnham, 25 acres. The price reported is from 27 to 30 cents, assorted.

I do not know of any 1902 tobacco in the grower's hands.

Steam has not been used any where in this locality.

C. W. Vibert has opened his warehouse. He packs for L. Osterweise and has eight hands.

H. S. Powers is sorting and packing for Haas, with six or seven hands.

E. D. Farnham has ten hands at work.

Hot-Bed Sash.

Get our quotations on Hot-Bed Sash. We make them in standard sizes or in special sizes to suit the requirements of Tobacco Growers, and guarantee honest materials, the best of workmanship, and a good, serviceable sash.

DOORS, GLAZED WINDOWS, BLINDS, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD DOORS A SPECIALTY.
Cord for Sash and Ventilators.

E. A. Carlisle and Pope Co., *Successors to Le'bi Boles & Son,*

2 Sudbury St., Cor. Haymarket Sq., Boston, Mass.

But few growers use stable manure on hot-beds. Ground fish, stems and other fertilizers are plowed under in the fall. At the spring plowing some rake in a little starter when the seed is sown. I think plants are healthier not to fertilize in the spring. N.

North Hadley

A few sales have been made, the buyers being Haas of Hartford, L. M. Case of Winsted and Meyers & Son of New York. Some of those selling were: Louis Emond, Leuman Hibbard, Frank Scott and J. R. Hibbard. The prices average from seven to nine cents; one grower sold at fourteen.

I do not know of any 1902 tobacco in first hands.

No steam has been used in taking down.

W. A. Wilson, James Day and A. W. Hurd have opened warehouses, employing twenty, twenty and twenty-five hands, respectively.

No manure hot-beds have been tried in this locality. The best method of fertilizing seed-beds is to make an application in the fall of some well-rotted manure; using fertilizer with large per cent. of nitrogen and potash.

A large part of most crops are still hanging, only a few being completely down. A. W. HURD.

Andrews & Peck,

MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Doors, Windows and Blinds.

Manufacturers' Agents for Akron Sewer Pipe and Land Tile.
We make a specialty of hotbed sash.

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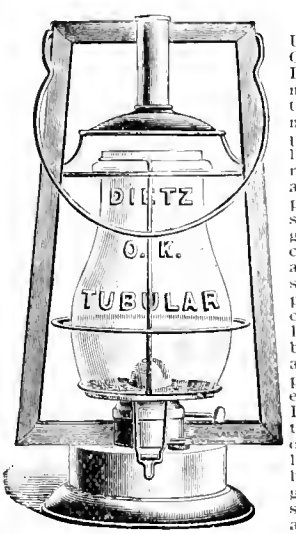
HARTFORD, CONN.

For The Seed-Bed



Use the Dietz O. K. Tubular Lantern, — the most satisfactory lantern made for this purpose. Unreliable lanterns make havoc among the plants by smoke, or else go out at the critical time, and leave the seed-bed unprotected from chill and frost. Dietz Lanterns burn steadily, and can be depended upon every time. If you have tried oil-stoves or unreliable lanterns, and become disgusted with smoke-killing and low temperatures, we ask you to give the Dietz O. K. Lantern a trial.

Let your dealer show you one, or send to us for a catalogue.

R. E. DIETZ COMPANY

Greenwich, corner Laight Street,

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New guaranteed black pipe full lengths at 9¾ cents foot. Second hand pipe as follows: 2 inch, 7½; 1½ inch, 5¾ cents; 1¼ inch, 4½ cents; 1 inch, 3¼ cents; ¾ inch, 3 cents; Second hand pipe cutters, $1.50; No. 1 stock and dies, $4; No. 2 at $5; New guaranteed Hose, ¾ inch, will stand 150 water pressure, 7½ cents foot. Not guaranteed, at 4¾ cents. Job lot of old fire hose in good condition. New Hot-Bed and Greenhouse glass 6x8-7x9-8x10, $2.40 Box. 6x8-8x10 double glass at $2.75; 16x24 double glass at $3.50 Box.

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WE FURNISH EVERYTHING FOR BUILDING.

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The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, FEBRUARY, 1904

Annual Convention

Twenty-first Meeting of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association

THE twenty-first annual convention of The New England Tobacco Growers' Association was held at the state capitol in Hartford, Tuesday, January 12, 1904, commencing at 11 a. m.

The president of the Association, Edmund Halladay, called the meeting to order, and the secretary of the Association read the call for the meeting, and also the minutes of the last convention. On motion of M. W. Frisbie, the minutes were approved.

The report of the treasurer, showing a balance of $61.78 was read, and was approved by the Association on motion of W. E. Burbank, seconded by M. W. Frisbie.

On motion of Col. E. N. Phelps it was voted that the members present should pay to the treasurer the annual fee of one dollar for the year 1904, and accordingly the names of those making such payment were enrolled by the secretary and treasurer.

Col. E. N. Phelps moved that a committee of three be named to nominate a ticket for the election of directors, and the motion being carried, the president appointed Col. Phelps, Thaddeus Graves and William S. Pinney.

The committee reported the following candidates for the board of directors: William F. Andross, South Windsor; Joseph H. Pierce, Enfield; M. W. Frisbie, Southington; William S. Pinney, Suffield; H. W. Alford, Poquonock; Col. E. N. Phelps, Windsor; B. M. Warner, Hatfield; F. K. Porter, Hatfield, Albert Hurd, North Hadley; J. C. Carl, Hatfield; C. M. Hubbard, Sunderland; W. H. Porter, Agawam; Lyman A. Crafts, East Whatley; James S. Forbes, Burnside; George C. Eno, Simsbury; W. E. Burbank, Suffield; E. C. Hills, Southwick; James Morgan, Hartford; H. H. Austin, Suffield; Charles H. Ashley, Deerfield; and H. S. Frye, Poquonock.

On motion of H. S. Frye, seconded by H. W. Alford, the report of the committee was accepted and those named were elected directors.

The president was directed, on motion of Owen E. Case, to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions, and the following were named: Thaddeus Graves, Owen E. Case, H. S. Frye, George A. Harmon, and Paul Ackerly. Mr. Frye declining to serve, H. W. Alford was appointed in his place.

On motion of H. S. Frye, it was voted to amend the constitution of the Association, Article III, Section 1, as follows: In the first sentence, after the word "annually" insert the words "by ballot;" after the word "or" strike out the words "at such times;" and insert in place thereof the words "in case;" and after the word "occur," insert the word "then;" so that the sentence as amended shall read: "The officers of this company shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, (the last two offices mentioned may be filled by one person), who shall be chosen annually by ballot, or in case a vacancy shall occur, then by the Board of Directors."

The Association proceeded (on motion of W. E. Burbank, seconded by Col. Phelps) to the election of officers; and on the motion of B. M. Warner, seconded by W. E. Burbank, Col. Phelps was instructed to cast one ballot for the election of officers as follows: President, Edmund Halladay; Vice-President, Thaddeus Graves; Secretary and Treasurer, Paul Ackerly. The ballot was cast and Col. Phelps declared the unanimous vote for the re-election of the officers named.

A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

Upon the re-assembling of the convention Thaddeus Graves, as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, reported that it had been deemed unnecessary at this time to present any resolutions regarding the tariff or other classes of legislation. The Committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That in addition to the annual January meeting of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association in Hartford, a summer meeting of this Association be held in Springfield on or about the first day of August, 1904, the exact date and arrangements to be announced by the President of the Association.

On motion of W. E. Burbank this resolution was unanimously adopted.

An interesting address was made by Dr. E. H. Jenkins on various subjects connected with tobacco culture. Archibald Dixon Shamel gave an address on tobacco seed selection.

On motion of W. E. Burbank the thanks of the Association was voted to the speakers.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Hadley

The American Tobacco Company has bought the following crops of 1903: Louis Pellissier, five acres; John Maynard, five acres; Horace Cook, three acres; Watson Dickinson, four acres; N. J. Powers, four acres; James Welch, five acres.

The following sales were made to the T. F. McGrath Company: W. L Keefe, 13 acres; Hickey Bros. 15 acres; Anton Grobin, nine acres; Norton Bros., three acres. Prices from 10 to 12 cents.

There has been no steam used in taking down. About one-half the crop is still hanging.

There is only one crop of 1902 in the grower's hands. It consists of nine cases. W. L. KEEFE.

New Milford

The American Tobacco Company has bought several crops in this section for shipment to Richmond, Va. Prices range from six to thirteen cents.

Mr. Halpin has opened his warehouse, employing about 75 men.

C. F. Schoverling has bought and packed a few crops.

E. A. Wildman has opened his packing house, buying only Connecticut Valley tobacco. He employs about forty men.

In this vicinity plants are mostly grown under cloth, beds being enriched with manure and fertilizer.

No tobacco has been taken down by steaming, and very few have stripped their entire crops. H. O. WARNER.

East Hartford

Uninterrupted employment at the tobacco warehouses is now anticipated by the assorters and warehouse hands, who have had to be idle so much during the winter on account of the cold, dry weather.

The warehouse of Dennerlein & Sons is in operation under the charge of Edward E. King.

Carney Brothers have been rushing the work of stripping and assorting.

Granby Station

Wilbur S. Miller has sold his 1903 crop to George Mitchelson of St. Paul, at p. t.

Recent Sales of Crops

Reports From Various Connecticut Valley Tobacco Towns

Windsor Locks

Recent sales are: Henry Drake, five acres at 23½ cents assorted, to Noble & Keefe of Westfield; Albert Eprtine, ten acres, 18 cents in bundle, to Bidwell & Loomis, Springfield; R. Cortelo, forty acres, 18 cents in bundle, to a Pennsylvania firm. The crop in Windsor Locks, is very good, considering the season. The soil is a sandy loam, on which tobacco grows more rapidly than on the heavier soils. There is very little 1903 in this town, probably 25 cases in all.

No steam was used to dampen tobacco this season. I tried it three years ago but do not like it. Steam does not give even moisture, some laths will be very wet and others dry.

Along the river in the fall there is a fog that lasts till 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, giving tobacco a perfect damp. I have taken down early with fog damp for a number of years and find it much better than most storms.

Manure hot-beds, glass and cloth are used here with good results. I use glass and oil cloth, with lanterns in the bed every eight feet. The plants grow even and are early enough for this section.

In 1890 I built a brick flue under 150 feet of seed-bed. I got very early plants, but not enough of them. Only those over the flue. In 1895 I tried circulating hot water through pipes in the beds. The plants grew fast near the pipes but were not strong; the rest of the bed looked stunted. Since then I have stuck to cloth and lanterns.

In getting beds ready in the fall, give them a good dressing of cotton seed and dry ground fish, then cut them deep in the spring with a wheel harrow. After they warm up use the Acme harrow and get them ready for the seed and cover. This gives plants early enough for this place.

At C. C. Graves some shade-grown is being assorted. JOS. AMSTEAD.

Suffield

Several crops have been bought by Meyer & Mendelsohn.

Charles C. Bissell is home from a trip to Georgia.

Arthur Sikes has bought the grist mill of the Village Water Company at Mapleton to remove the building.

The Suffield Agricultural Society has elected officers as follows. President, Waldo S. Knox; vice-presidents, E. Kellogg, B. L. Alderman; treasurer, James O. Haskins; secretary, W. Stiles; directors, Jewett Wright, C. Knox, E. N. Austin, Edmund Halladay, O. L. Dart, Edgerton Hemenway; marshal, O. L. Dart; superintendent of poultry, John R. Jones; superintendent of grounds, Edmund Halladay.

Henry Adams and Kelak Cooper have sold their crops to Meyer & Mendelsohn of New York, who opened their warehouse January 12. Mr. Mendelsohn has been in Suffield, looking at tobacco.

Fire in the northwest corner of Suffield, Sunday evening, January 17 destroyed a dwelling, a tobacco barn and two stock barns, with buildings attached, on the farm rented by Henry Phelps from Mrs. Henry Mather. A quantity of tobacco was burned. The fire started from the explosion of a lantern, which fell as the hired man, Charles Burke, was hanging it up. The loss, $3,000, is partly covered by insurance.

Enfield

Recent sales of tobacco are: Chas. Pollock and Frank H. Abbe, to Starr Brothers; and Welch Brothers to Hinsdale Smith & Company, Springfield.

Most of the 1903 crop is still in the farmer's hands.

Wm. J. Miller and Wm. K. Henry have delivered their thirteen-acre crop to Hinsdale Smith & Company; price 20 cents.

We expect to increase our acreage this year.

Starr Brothers have opened their warehouse with quite a number of hands.

A number of the farmers have decided to assort and sweat their own tobacco. W. J. MILLER.

Deerfield

E. C. Cowles and James Butler have recently sold their crops of ten and seven acres, respectively. Prices reported at 14 and 15 cents in the bundle.

Do not know of any 1902 tobacco in first hands in town.

No steam has been used in this vicinity for taking down the crop.

No sorting has been done here but several are talking of starting soon.

Manure is not used in hot-beds to any extent, the usual method being to use commercial fertilizer in the fall, with a light application in the spring.

Cloth beds are used to a large extent, though some use glass, which I much prefer, if properly attended to.

The storm of January 23-24 gave growers a chance to take down a large portion of the crop still hanging.

ARTHUR WARE BALL.

New Hartford

A tobacco sorting room has been fitted up by H. J. Standelift in his building near the iron bridge, for the sorting and curing of his crop of shade-grown tobacco.

Early Spring

Farmers in the western section of Connecticut anticipate an early spring and are preparing for early plowing and planting.

Westfield

Conditions are not favorable for sales, taking down or stripping.

Those who have sorting underway report a much better percentage of wrappers than was at first thought possible.

Bert Fowler has his crop nearly completed, both in taking down and sorting, as have also Will Thayer, Henry Bosshart and Selectman Bush.

Walter White has sorted some five acres.

The Hillsiders are not asleep. Sanford & Son, Sanborn, Stiles & Dearden have about one-half of their crops down and stripped. They report good color and fair quality. HILLSIDE.

Sunderland

The damp of January 23 enabled many growers to finish taking down tobacco.

Several sales have been made of late at from eight to twelve cents in bundle, the American Tobacco Company and Mendelsohn being the buyers.

Steam has been used to some extent in taking down, with very satisfactory results.

J. H. Day and R. E. Fairchild are running assorting shops, with 25 to 30 men each.

Manure hot-beds have never been tried in this section, glass giving good satisfaction for early plants.

Most of the fertilizer for beds is put on in the fall just before freezing. Cotton-seed meat gives good results

CYRUS M. HUBBARD.

Southwick

Tobacco is not yet all down. There has been but one sale recently. This was to H. L. Miller for Case at about eight cents in the bundle.

There are two or three small crops of 1902 tobacco in the grower's hands, from 30 to 40 cases all told.

No steam has been used by growers in this town.

H. L. Miller is running a warehouse for Case and employes about 12 hands.

Manure hot-beds have been used by the best growers with good results.

Granby

Henry G. Veits has opened his warehouse, employing about twenty hands. F. M. Colton has a similar number at his warehouse, and E. M. Cushman has five.

In a few instances, manure hot-beds have been tried with good results. The best method of fertilizing seed-beds is to use cotton seed meal and Swift's Sure mixed with soil, and when plants are growing to use a like mixture for a top dressing.

No sales have been reported.

Growers here do not use steam in taking down tobacco.

Naubuc

Herbert Olcott recently sold three acres of Seed-leaf at twenty-five and five. There is no 1902 Seed-leaf in this vicinity.

Porter & Rau have opened their warehouse with a dozen hands.

Bowker's Tobacco Fertilizers

have for over twenty years been producing the best and finest crops of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, because they supply the plant food that is best for tobacco, and ***plenty of it*** to carry the crop through to maturity.

Mr. B. N. Alderman, East Granby, Conn., says: "I am partial to the Bowker Tobacco Ash Fertilizer because it acts very quickly and **also carries the crop through.**"
Another grower writes: The Bowker goods **also show the second year** which is important in repeated use of the same ground."

BOWKER **FERTILIZER COMPANY, BOSTON and NEW YORK.**

220 State Street, Hartford, Conn.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

Dr. E. H. Jenkins, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, has published part one of the report for the year ending October 31, 1903, covering the subject of commercial fertilizers. The report, as usual, gives much valuable information concerning the analyses and valuations of the fertilizing materials in use in the state.

Regarding cotton-seed meal, Dr. Jenkins says:

Since large quantities of cotton-seed meal are now used in this state as a tobacco fertilizer, and in view of the occasional trouble in making settlement with those manufacturers whose shipments showed a low percentage of nitrogen, the attention of wholesale buyers is called to the following rules of the Interstate Cotton-seed Crushers' Association, adopted at the Memphis meeting, May 26-28, 1903.

RULE 16. "Cotton - Seed Meal, Choice—must be the product from choice cotton-seed cake, when finely ground, must be pertectly sound, sweet and light color (canary), free from excess of lint and hulls. Analysis must contain at least 8 per cent. ammonia."

RULE 17. "Prime—must be made from prime cake, finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellow, not brown or reddish, and free from excess of lint or hulls, and by analysis must contain at least 8 per cent." (of ammonia) "for meal from Texas and the Mississippi Valley and 7½ per cent. for meal from the South Atlantic States."

RULE 46. Meal. "Two ounces or more from a sack shall constitute a sample of meal and must be drawn so as to fairly represent the entire contents of the bag. Twenty samples from each carload or 50 sacks from each 100 tons, if not shipped in car lots, shall be sufficient to represent a shipment."

Hence if a bargain is made for "Choice" cotton-seed meal, the seller must deliver meal containing at least eight per cent. of ammonia, which is equivalent to 6.59 per cent. of nitrogen or 41.19 per cent. of protein.

If bargain is made for "Prime" cotton-seed *from Texas or the Mississippi Valley*, the delivered meal must contain at least the percentages named above. But if "Texas or the Mississippi Valley" is not specified in the order, the buyer may have to content himself with 7½ per cent. of ammonia, equal to 6.18 per cent. nitrogen or 38.62 per cent. protein; which is very low grade.

Cheap Southern Fertilizers

An explanation of the source of some of the material used in low-grade fertilizers used in the Southern States may be gained from a real estate advertisement in the Carolinas, inserted by a man who has an undeveloped slate quarry for sale. He tells of the market for roofing and building slate, and concludes: "The scrap slate finds ready sale as fertilizer filler."

Warning to Farmers

L. A. Clinton, director, Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, warns farmers against heeding advertisements recommending them to grow ginseng and offering to supply seed and roots. He has carefully investigated the gardens of many growers of gensing, and he is certain there is no profit in that industry for the ordinary farmer.

Cold Weather and Peaches

J. H. Hale, of Glastonbury, who a week or so ago said that the cold snap had killed the peach crop for this year in Connecticut, has made further investigation and now says that from reports received from various sections of the state he learns that at elevations of fifty to one hundred and fifty feet above the river, not only the buds but trees are killed. At levels of two hundred to three hundred feet, no live buds can be found but the trees are only slightly injured. At elevations of four hundred feet and over the buds are in such condition as to warrant a fair crop.

Hail & Cotton

The firm name of a leaf tobacco brokerage house at Louisville is Hail & Cotton.

Tobacco Problems

Dr. E. H. Jenkins Addresses the New England Tobacco Growers' Association

AT the annual meeting of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, Dr. E. H. Jenkins, Director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station spoke in part as follows:

The important question is the growing of a sound crop of tobacco that will sell well, for all crops, even if sound, do not sell with the same readiness. Havana and Broadleaf have long been in cultivation in the tobacco towns of New England, and for 60 years or more tobacco growing has been a great industry of this region. In spite of competition from foreign fields and many changes of business conditions it has continued to be a paying industry.

I have been a tobacco grower for about ten years. I have not worked in the field so much as some of those present, but I have followed very closely the various operations at all seasons of the year. On the experiment plot at Poquonock we have grown some of the worst tobacco ever produced and some of the best.

As to the everlasting subject of fertilizer: On our land at Poquonock we have tried many experiments with different fertilizers, and while the results from these tests may be instructive, yet we cannot speak positively of the results as applied to any other soil that is not exactly like our soil at Poquonock.

One thing that we find our soil requires is humus. We tried raising crimson clover as a cover crop, but it is not, at least in the northern part of Connecticut, a perfectly sure crop. As to rye, some are pleased with it and some are not. The trouble is that the growers allow it to grow too long.

In our five-year experiments we used stable manure, and after that series was concluded and we had a severe drouth the places where the manure had been applied in previous years showed much less effect of the dry weather.

Cotton-seed meal is still the standard source of nitrogen for home mixtures, and at the present prices it is not especially expensive. The lower grades we used to be able to distinguish at once because of the pieces of black hull that were in it, but a concern in Memphis has found a way of grinding the hulls very fine, and this changes the color from black to a light brown, which can be scarcely distinguished when mixed in the meal. But color is no longer a sure guide for the quality of cotton-seed meal; in fact, the off color meals are just as good ordinarily as the prime.

Castor pomace in certain years and on certain lands gives very good results. If you take cotton-seed meal, which is quick to dissolve, as the source of nitrogen, and have cold, wet weather early in the season, and then dry and warm you will have a crop still growing when it ought to be ripening, and if that is so it will be dark and greenish tobacco. Castor pomace acts better in such a case.

In the five-year tests we tried dried fish scrap at $35 a ton, which gave us very good results. I would not advise its use year after year, but I think fish scrap would be good to piece out with and give a finish to the tobacco.

Carbonate of potash, high grade, almost chemically pure, has been used more this year than ever before. In our five-year tests, carbonate of potash, as wood ashes, cotton hull ashes was found very satisfactory. In practice the past season the high grade carbonate has been mixed with cotton-seed meal and applied immediately, or soon after mixing, as if allowed to stand very long the mixture cakes and deteriorates.

Regarding potash manures: If I were raising a crop of tobacco I should prefer to use carbonate of potash generally but not always. It will take out the moisture of the soil quicker than sulphate, if used every year. I should not be afraid to use sulphate half of the time.

Nor am I so deathly afraid of chlorine or muriate. It is a fact that with muriate you can get much more tobacco, but it injures the burn. A certain amount does not hurt tobacco. If you put on ten cords of stable manure you will put on as much chlorine as if you used a ton of commercial fertilizer containing 1.7 per cent. chlorine.

If you use an abundance of potash you neutralize the effects of chlorine. I should not like to use sulphate year after year, and if I used muriate of potash I would expect to get a bad burn, but if I used a small amount it would not hurt the tobacco.

In harvesting and handling we have all had experience, and yet I feel that the crop is only half done when put in the shed, and needs more care than when growing. Too many feel that when tobacco is in the shed we can let things go as they will. Yet time watching the barns is well-spent; sudden squalls would do a lot of damage, and so would having the doors closed when they should be open. Curing a crop does not merely mean wringing the water out of it; it is a fermentation that goes on in the shed, and which should be closely looked after.

In our growing of tobacco under cloth this season, we have been working toward the obtaining of a more uniform type of Sumatra tobacco, and in 1904 we shall continue this same investigation in our field under cloth.

After making his address, Dr. Jenkins continued the discussion of tobacco problems by replies to questions asked by the growers.

Warehouse Point

Work has begun at Peterson's warehouse and many hands are employed on the crops which have been bought in this neighborhood.

Southampton

Several sales have been made recently, and considerable tobacco is at this writing moving to the warehouses.

A crop that pays may not pay as well as it should.

Potash

is a plant food which all crops must have. Without sufficient Potash to feed upon no crop can reach that point where it pays *best*.

Experiments have demonstrated the value of Potash.

We will send free, to any farmer who will write for it, a little book that will give facts in full.

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Write for Full Information to. .

"Millions for Farmers"

So says Secretary Wilson, U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.

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CUBAN LEAF

Filler and Wrapper Can be Grown in East Texas on the Line of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Soils and Climate similar to famous Vuelta Abajo District of Pinar Del Rio, Cuba.

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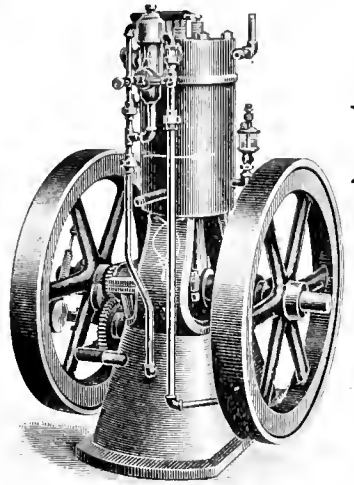

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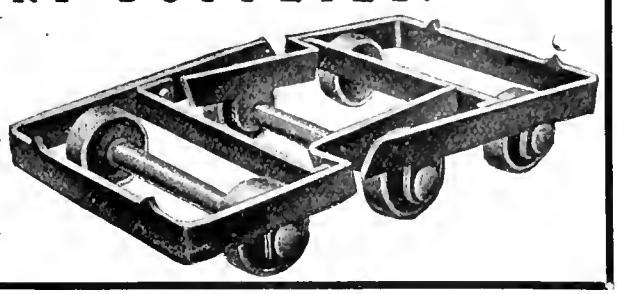

BUREAU OF SOILS

Professor Milton Whitney has published his annual report as Chief of the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture. He describes the continuation of the soil surveys in the Connecticut Valley, both in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and also reports similar surveys in Florida, Alabama, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin and other states.

Mr. Whitney also reports on the work of the Bureau in connection with the shade growing industry in the Connecticut Valley, and also the experiment in the force sweating of outdoor tobacco. Of this feature, Professor Whitney says:

"During the same time experiments were being carried on in two warehouses in Hartford, in bulk fermenting the native Havana seed tobacco. The old method of case force sweating and the natural case sweat, which are mostly used, are unsatisfactory both to the dealer and the manufacturers, thousands of dollars' worth of tobacco being damaged every year by mold and rot.

"In these two warehouses bulks containing from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds were made, and the temperature was not allowed to go higher than 115 degrees F. This tobacco came through the fermenting process with light colors and no sign of damage of any kind. Most of the tobacco was sold for 85 cents per pound, which is far above the price usually obtained by the packers of Havana seed tobacco. This experiment was watched by the dealers and packers, many of them expressing their intention of adopting the bulk fermentation of the Havana seed in the future."

The Cohn Plantations

A. Cohn & Company have bought more land, and now have a tobacco plantation of 18,000 acres in Decatur County, Georgia, on the Florida line. They cultivate Havana and shade-grown Sumatra on a large scale, employing 1,500 hands and being under an annual expense of half a million dollars.

Canadian Trade

The Canadian leaf and cigar trade is reported to be in a very satisfactory condition, the upbuilding of the Northwest contributing to the growth of the business.

Pennsylvania Factories

Cigar makers in Pennsylvania are having a prosperous season, with heavy orders, especially from the West, for the cheap and medium priced brands. Connecticut shade-grown is being used for this trade in increasing quantities, although the most recent purchases of this type of tobacco have been in the better grades, for the wrapping of the higher priced brands.

West Suffield

More tobacco has come down, and there have been a few sales; but the trade is still in a waiting attitude.

American National Bank.

CAPITAL $600,000. SURPLUS and PROFITS $300,000.

JOSEPH H. KING, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM J. DIXON, CASHIER.

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PAUL ACKERLY, *Editor.*

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James S. Forbes, Burnside.
H. O. Warner, New Milford.
A. H. Clark, Poquonock.
Ariel Mitchelson, Tariffville.
H. H. Austin, Suffield.
P. H. Woodford, Avon.
George Bidwell, East Granby.
Allison H. Brown, Poquonock.
S. P. Newberry, South Windsor.
L. F. Bronson, East Canaan.
A. C. Sternberg, West Hartford.
J. H. Pierce, Enfield.
M. M. Frisbie, Southington.
L. A. Lee, Barkhamsted.
A. N. Shepard, Gildersleeve.
George Mitchelson, St. Paul.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Thaddeus Graves, Hatfield.
K. A. Dearden, Westfield.
H. L. Miller, Southwick.
Lemuel Graves, Whately.
James H. Day, Sunderland.
B. M. Warner, Hatfield.
C. M. Hubbard, Sunderland.
E. Cyrus Miller, Haydenville.

VERMONT.

H. E. Gassett, Putney.
Charles Brown, Westminster.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

G. S. Smith, Hinsdale.

Volume IV. Number 6.

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HARTFORD, FEBRUARY, 1904.

SEED SELECTION

CONSIDERABLE attention was given at the annual convention of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association to the subject of seed selection, and so important is this thing to the tobacco growers of this region that no apology need be offered for the continued discussion even at this time of the year, when seed planting is nearer at hand than seed selecting.

Yet seed selection is a work that can well be undertaken with an early start, and the planting of known types of seed this spring and the following up of the variations through the summer is something that can be done by every progressive grower.

The New England Tobacco Grower should not be misunderstood as prophesying that any miracle is to be performed through the medium of seed selection. Interest in the carrying out of this idea means much careful thought and study and possibly much tedious work on the part of the grower who goes into it; if it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. Like all endeavors which are not paid for by the day or season, it must depend upon future years for its reward, and even this may fail.

The State of Connecticut and the Federal Government have both given attention to this subject, and will do so this season. But no government experiments or series of investigations can fully take the place of individual effort, and the best way for the tobacco growers to put themselves in a position to get the most benefit from the government work is to co-operate in the search for information by doing a little of it themselves on their own farms. To thus supplement the scientific research with the results of practical growing is the best way toward progress.

Many of the growers, probably a majority, may feel that the first reference to seed selection is something which need not personally interest them; that they are careful men with well established and well carried out plans for the preservation of a suitable supply of seed from year to year or from one particularly thrifty season for a period of years. Yet there is a place for a good system of seed selection; it is bookkeeping for the plant's sake; it is the recording of important details which it is altogether impossible for any man to carry in his head from one season to another.

There are extra fine plants in every field of tobacco, of whatever variety, and it is to these plants that the tobacco grower naturally turns when selecting those plants which are to be saved for seed. It is impossible to foretell, however, whether any particular plant will reproduce itself true to type, and where the seed from a number of plants can be kept separate and the plants from each of them traced, something can be accomplished toward the building up of a vigorous strain of seed which can better be depended upon for growing plants of fixed, uniform type than seed selected in any other way. The study of plots of tobacco plants grown from seed from ancestors of known, recorded peculiarities, will be in itself a source of information on other things than seed selection.

ASSORTING SHADE-GROWN

DECIDED opinions are expressed on both sides as to the assorting of shade-grown tobacco, some advocating the handling of the crop in much the same way as the outdoor tobacco, and others holding that it should be graded with considerable care in order that the packings may closely resemble imported tobacco when it goes to the cigar-manufacturer.

But there seems to be no question that the manufacturer himself prefers to have the tobacco thoroughly assorted and graded, for he is accustomed in buying the imported wrapper tobaccos to receive the various bales so distinctly graded that by working a pound or two he is able to determine accurately the number of cigars he can wrap with a certain bale. Consequently, he is better able to size up the tobacco and to decide what he can afford to pay for the leaf. If he is in doubt, he will probably leave it in his own favor in figuring upon the value of the tobacco to his shop.

THE SUMMER MEETING.

BY holding a summer meeting at Springfield, the New England Tobacco Growers' Association increases its opportunities for usefulness as an organization, not only because it means two meetings in a year instead of one, but because the assembling in Springfield will bring about increased interest among the growers in the upper part of the Connecticut Valley.

The season, likewise, is one when growth and harvesting are the subject of closer attention than in January, when fertilizers chiefly are under consideration; and the interchange of ideas at the close of July will be of value to all of the growers.

Summer is a busy season among the growers, yet the day for the Springfield meeting can well be spared by the busiest, and the time chosen,—about the first of August,—comes when there is often the period of little work with many crops.

PEACHES

AGAIN have the peach trees of New England had their ears frostbitten, and the growers of this fruit report that there will be no crop whatever in 1904. Accepting this as the fact, there is a remarkably commendable certainty about the uncertainty of the peach crop.

It it can be foretold in the winter that there will be an absolute failure of the peach crop the coming summer, sad as it may be, it lets the orchard man know where he is, and he can begin earlier to economize than can the farmer whose expenses run on without check until it is shown that the weather has ruined his hay or wrought havoc with some other crop.

February Buying

A good deal of tobacco will change ownership in the Connecticut Valley during the month of February. The warehouses have been late in starting up, but from now on will be run at full capacity.

International Sales

Under orders from the Hartford County Superior Court, Receiver Fred B. Griffin of The International Tobacco Culture Corporation has been making sales of tobacco, both outdoor and shade-grown.

Cigar-Making Machines

Several inventors, notably one New Englander, are hard at work on the improvement of cigar-making machinery, with the hope that long filler, well-constructed cigars can be put out at much less expense than by hand.

An Eventful January

The month of January has been noted for more than its unparalleled cold, as the disasters to life and property by fire, mine explosions, railroad accidents, inundations and tornadoes, have seldom been equalled in one month in this country.

Tobacco Lath Patent

William U. Chapin of Collinsville has been allowed a patent for a tobacco lath, intended for the hanging of primed leaves. There are notches in the lath, with binding means for holding the leaves in them.

Fiji Islands

The cannibals and ex-cannibals of the Fiji Islands are trying to grow tobacco from Sumatra seed, and have shipped sample lots of the leaf to New Zealand.

Successful Invention

The postmaster of Geneva, Wash., had a bit of spare time of late and devoted it to inventing a new kind of gunpowder. When it was finished he put it in the stove to dry. The invention was most successful.

Pine Meadow

Luther M. Case has 40 hands at work in his tobacco warehouse here.

New Fairfield

Part of the 1903 crop is still hanging on the poles. One sale has been reported, A. A. Brush having sold; price not stated. There are several good crops in town.

Norris Hatch has fifteen cases of 1902 tobacco still unsold.

J. R. HATCH.

Feeding Hills

Hinsdale Smith & Co. of Springfield have begun operations in their newly-arranged tobacco-packing house and have a number of men at work.

Wapping

L. L. Grotta of Warehouse Point, Haas and Hartman Brothers of Hartford were in this place recently purchasing tobacco. Among those who have sold are George Gilbert and Judson Rockwell. Hackett brothers have sold a part of their crop.

Hartford

The insurance rate on tobacco in warehouses containing steam-heating plants has been generally raised by the underwriters from one and one-quarter per cent. to one and one-half per cent.

Sandy Hook, Connecticut

A carload of tobacco bought by The American Tobacco Company was shipped from Hawleyville Jan. 13. Their agent is buying up another carload.

Henry Camp of Southville has sold his crop of three acres. Frederick Scheike and William Scheike have their 1903 crops still unsold.

No steam is used to dampen tobacco.

Our usual method of preparing seedbeds is to fill the bed with well-rotted manure spaded in, then plenty of good fertilizer worked in, in the spring.

For St. Louis Rates

The passenger agents at a meeting at St. Louis decided to recommend to their respective traffic organizations reduced rates to the world's fair from all parts of the United States. Specifically they agreed to ask for:—

First—A season excursion rate to St. Louis, beginning April 25 and continuing until November 30, selling tickets during that period at 80 per cent. of double the one-way fare.

Second—Excursion rates with final return limit of 60 days at rate of one and one-third fare.

Third—Excursion tickets of 10 days' limit, in territory 200 miles distant from St. Louis, at rate of one fare plus $2.

Fourth—That coach excursions be not run oftener than one day each week by each line at rates, and with limits and other conditions as may be agreed upon by interested lines.

These propositions will be formally considered at the meeting of the representatives of the trunk lines, New England passenger association and central passenger association in New York February 10.

Farm House Burned

The R. B. Stroud farm house on the road from North Grosvenordale to Thompson, Conn., was burned January 22. Neighbors did all in their power to save some of the buildings but were unable to do so. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

Former Congressman

General Stephen W. Kellogg, former congressman and delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated Lincoln, and one of the best known men of Connecticut, died January 27 at his home in New Haven. His death was due to congestion of the lungs. He was 82 years old. His illness was only of a few hours' duration and he had been attending to his business up to a day or two previous. He was a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, the New Haven County and Waterbury Bar Association, the Waterbury Club, and the Union League Clubs of New Haven and New York.

$5,800 for Two-Penny Stamp

An unused blue two-penny postage stamp of Mauritius, issue of 1847, has been sold in London for $5,800.

New England Tobacco Growers' Association.

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EDMUND HALLADAY, Suffield, Conn.

Vice-President

THADDEUS GRAVES, Hatfield, Mass.

Secretary and Treasurer

PAUL ACKERLY, Rockville, Conn.

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James Morgan, Hartford, Conn.
H. Austin, Suffield, Conn.
Charles H. Ashley, Deerfield, Mass.
H. S. Frye, Poquonock, Conn.

Meyer and Mendelsohn

Purchase the Five Large Sutter Warehouses at East Hartford

AN important move in the tobacco business in Connecticut became known January 12 in the sale of the East Hartford warehouse of Sutter Brothers, Inc., to Meyer and Mendelsohn, of 169 Water street, New York. The building is one of the largest and best equipped in New England, and, having been built only three years ago, contains many new ideas as to plans and equipment.

The warehouse is 50x124, partly of brick, and the rest frame, having a capacity of 10,000 cases, the force-sweat room accommodation being 350 cases. The price, including the building, equipment and a lot 124x164, is stated as $16,000.

Meyer and Mendelsohn are favorably known in Connecticut, and the purchase is received with much agreeable comment by East Hartford residents. The firm was established by Max Meyer and Samuel Mendelsohn, and for nine years past has included also the sons of the founders,—B. G. Meyer and Alfred Mendelsohn. B. G. Meyer has taken possession of the warehouse, and will make a number of improvements in the building. The purchases made by the firm last year were chiefly in Suffield, where the firm has been buying again this season.

Broad Brook

Edmund Smith, of Hinsdale Smith & Company, is back from Cuba, where he has been visiting the plantations operated by the firm.

The large tobacco warehouse of R. C. Lasbury was destroyed by fire the night of January 20. With the building was burned 300 cases of 1903 tobacco owned by Gans Brothers & Company of New York. The loss is about $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

Mr. Lasbury had made a trip through the building, as was his custom, before going to bed, and noticed nothing unusual. The fire is supposed to have started from the furnace.

The fire destroyed an adjoining shed, but 100 cases of 1902 tobacco and a large quantity of 1903 tobacco in the bundle were safely carried out before the flames spread there. The Broad Brook fire department was successful in saving the house and barn nearby.

Rolling of Cigars

"It is an everyday occurrence with me to hear men complain of poorly made cigars," said a well known tobacconist in discussing the matter with one of his patrons. "It is not always because a cigar is indifferently or badly made that the wrapper curls up and comes off. Very much oftener this comes from the cigar having been rolled by a maker's left hand and later smoked from the hand of a righthanded man.

"All cigarmakers must use both hands equally well, and economy, both in time and material, is the prevailing rule in tobacco factories. When a piece of tobacco is cut for the wrapper, it is cut on the bias and rolled from left to right on the filler, and at the same time and by the other hand, the remaining pieces are used, being necessarily rolled in the opposite way. For this reason the man who holds a cigar in his right hand which always receives a few twists during the course of a smoke, rubs the wrapper the wrong way, and easily enough it becomes loosened."

New Hartford

The following sales of Havana have been made to Luther M. Case of Winsted, the price paid in each case being 20 cents and the weight per acre about 1,800 pounds: J. W. Brown, five acres; G. W. Hotchkins, five acres; J. H. Stewart, two and one-half acres; G. W. Miller, four and one-half acres; A. W. Coe, three acres; George Roberts, three acres; H. M. Gates, five acres; John Smith, four acres; H. J. Stanclift, five acres.

J. H. Stewart has sold to Luther M. Case three and one-quarter acres of shade-grown Havana at 40 cents a pound in the bundle, weight about 2,000 pounds to the acre.

H. M. Gates is having eight acres of shade-grown Sumatra assorted and packed at Olds & Whipple's warehouse in Hartford.

J. H. Stewart has started up his warehouse for Luther M. Case with 20 hands.

Steam has not been tried here for taking down.

No 1902 tobacco remains unsold in first hands; in fact, there has not been any tobacco left in first hands in this town since 1893, as far as I know.

The approved local way of making seed-beds is to prepare the land in the fall with stable manure, and to plough or spade under a light coat of fertilizer in the spring; then cover with glass. No manure hot-beds have been tried here. S.

Burnside

The tobacco shed of John J. Hickey, north of here, has been burned with the tobacco. The insurance on the building was $500, and on the tobacco $700.

Whately

William Adkins has sold his crop to J. C. Carl at 15 cents in the bundle.

The warehouse at the station has been leased by George F. Pease, who will do custom assorting and force-sweating.

Poquonock

Noble & Keefe of Westfield have bought the crop of A. H. Brown.

Several buyers have been giving attention to the unsold crops in this neighborhood.

The strong-minded winter leaves doubt as to the earliness of spring, the signs being variously interpreted. Unless prevented by the weather most of the Poquonock growers will try early planting.

Noble & Keefe have also bought the crops of John Welch, F. W. Strickland and Addison Lampheare.

A. & S. Hartman have bought the crop of Oscar Parsons.

The Dandy Windmill tanks and towers are the best in the world. We carry a full line of these mills, pumps and tanks at Springfield, and are in position to put up a complete outfit of any size. If you are thinking of buying a windmill, be sure to write to us for catalogues, prices and full information.

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We make a specialty of Water Supply Outfits for Country Estates.
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Essex Special Tobacco Manure and Tobacco Starter

ALTHOUGH the prices of chemicals have advanced very much during the past season, we guarantee to keep the analyses of all the high-grade Essex Specials fully up to the high standard of preceding years. The Growers that use our tobacco goods are among the most successful raisers in the Valley, getting good weight and a large percentage of light goods in **all seasons.** Buy our Tobacco Starter for your seed-beds, your plants will be from ten days to two weeks earlier than those grown on any other formula. Send for our 1904 Catalogue.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO.,

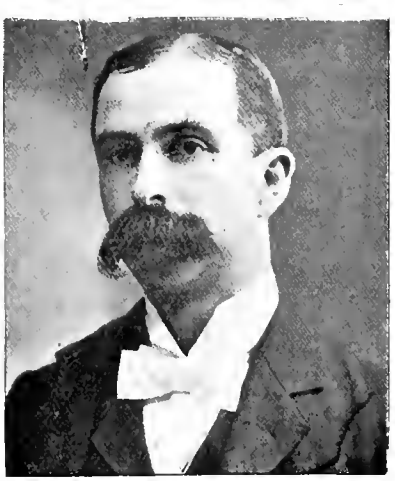
MANUFACTURERS

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

E. B. KIBBE, General Agent, Box 752, Hartford, Conn.

Rockville Tobacco Grower

Fred J. Cooley of Rockville has the distinction of raising tobacco within the limits of a city, growing three acres of Seed-leaf on West street and Windsor avenue. The acreage is divided into three small plots. One, adjoining his residence on West street,



FRED J. COOLEY.

produces a ton each season of high-grade tobacco. The growing leaf is always an object of much interest to people passing along the street daily during the summer. The plants grow large and thrifty. Another small plot is in the rear of his store, a little to the south of the first, and the third is on the Webster lot, across the Hockanum River.

Mr. Cooley also grows six acres on the Belding Farm, in Ellington. He has been growing tobacco for the past six years with much success. He has succeeded in securing fine crops, for which he has realized good prices. The 1903 crop was sold, just after it was hung in the shed, to Gans & Co. He has always grown Seed-leaf, with the exception of two years, when he tried Havana.

Mr. Cooley uses cloth seed-beds, upon which he spreads some manure in the fall and fertilizes in the Spring with the Essex Tobacco Starter. His plants are always early and ready to set out about May 20.

Mr. Cooley, besides being a successful tobacco grower, conducts a prosperous grocery business on West street, at an old established stand, where groceries, etc., have been sold for many years. He also finds time to devote to the city, being a member of Rockville's Common Council, in which he is serving a second term as an alderman. His hustling qualities were recognized by Mayor Forster, who made him chairman of the Public Works Committee, one of the most important chairmanships in that body. His popularity is shown from the fact that he has twice been elected alderman by the Democrats, in what is conceded to be a Republican ward.

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Connecticut Grange

Annual Meeting of Patrons of Husbandry Held in Hartford

The Connecticut State Grange held its annual meeting in Hartford on January 12, 13 and 14. The following officers were elected: Master, Orson S. Wood of Ellington; overseer, B. A. Peck of Bristol; lecturer, Leonard H. Healey of North Woodstock; steward, F. P. Johnson of Warren; assistant steward, H. W. Andrews of Brookfield; chaplain, Rev. F. Countryman of North Branford; treasurer, N. S. Platt of New Haven; secretary, Henry E. Loomis of Glastonbury; gatekeeper, E. F. Hutchinson of Andover; Ceres, Mrs. Willis M. Cooke of Hamden; Pomona, Mrs. Robert O. Eaton of North Haven; Flora, Mrs. Hattie J. Welton of Plymouth; lady steward, Mrs. Mary Taylor of Lebanon; executive committee, H. F. Potter of North Haven, to 1907; Preston B. Sibley of Danielson, to 1905.

State Master Orson Sumner Wood is a charter member of Ellington grange, No. 46, which was organized May 16, 1886. He was the first lecturer, and held the office in 1887. He was master in 1888 and 1889. Since that time he has held the offices of lecturer and master at various times. He was lecturer of East Central Pomona grange in 1899 and 1900, and master in 1901 and 1902. He was state deputy for Tolland county in 1888 and 1889. He was elected overseer of the state grange in 1890, and served three terms, 1890 to 1895, inclusive. He was elected a member of the state grange executive committee in 1896, and re-elected in 1899 and 1902. He has been an earnest and faithful worker in the grange, and his promotion to the office of master is a deserved appreciation of his zeal and ability.

A feature of interest was the introduction and passage of a resolution, offered by Past Master J. H. Hale of Glastonbury, declaring that the organization will ever hold itself aloof from all partisan politics. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, A news article in the Hartford Times of January 12, headed "Grange in Politics. Cleveland for Governor; Bowen for Lieutenant Governor; Warner for Senator and Gates' Head on a Charger. All this to Hurt the Cities;" and

Whereas, The article states that "the New Haven Leader prints a report of the plan of the State Grange as outlined by one of the prominent members, who, it should be said, says just about what the members of the Farmers' Alliance have been saying," and then goes on to recite in detail the various subjects included in the heading of the article; and

Whereas, The so-called prominent grange officials are not now and for many years past have not been officially connected with the State Grange, and while we recognize the right of every patron to take any part in politics he or she may see fit, we view with regret any attempt that would lead the general public to believe that the State Grange of Connecticut or that any of the true Patrons of Husbandry were making an organized effort to accomplish the purpose outlined in said article. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Grange of Connecticut, loyal to its past record, will ever hold itself aloof from all partisan politics and will strenuously oppose any action that will tend to array any one class of our citizens against any other. The honor, good name and prosperity of the good old state of Connecticut are of more importance than any individual or class interests and we hereby pledge our adherence to it.

Amherst

Three or four small crops are all down, and of the larger ones F. E. and H. R. Loomis are assorting and will be ready for buyers in a few days. Anyone desiring tobacco to force-sweat would find two good crops here.

Assorting shops in adjoining towns are mostly closed for want of tobacco.

H. R. L.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders; which should be received by the 25th of the month.

WANTED—Ten different tobacco growers to use my hard wood ashes and write the results in this journal. Ashes at wholesale prices to the first ten. George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—About 12 second-hand window sash; also window frames; will also buy second-hand matched stuff and flooring boards. Williams, care The New England Tobacco Grower Hartford.

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14 Fort St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Road Makers' Congress

Highway Commissioner Macdonald of Connecticut has received favorable responses from many governors of the states and territories to attend or be represented at the good roads congress in Hartford on February 10 and 11. Governor James H. Peabody, of Colorado has appointed Earl Hewitt as delegate; Governor T. B. Ferguson, of Oklahoma has appointed John Golobie, A. C. Titus, J. L. Merritt, John Hale and J. H. Seamans; Governor A. M. Dockery has appointed W H. Moore, R. W. Richardson, George B. Ellis, E. M. Clendenning and W. E. Spratt, as delegates.

Governor Charles N. Herreid of South Dakota expressed his interest in the movement, but did not believe that delegates would attend the convention on account of the distance to Hartford. The governor of Wisconsin is out of the state, but his private secretary, in acknowledging the receipt of the invitation, said his early attention would be called to the matter. The governor of Montana is also absent from his state, but it is hoped the state will be represented. Governor Myron T. Smith, of Ohio has notified Commissioner Macdonald that he has appointed five delegates to represent the state, and Governor Alexandar O. Brodie of Arizona has notified Mr. Macdonald that he has appointed five delegates to the convention.

Thus far 17 states and territories have been heard from, and more responses are expected. It is believed that the good roads conventions will be the most important ever held in this country.

"Please Read Me" Stamp

The United States postal authorities are considering plans for issuing a special stamp which, when attached to a letter, will authorize the postmaster at the office from which the letter is to be delivered to open and read it. The greatest value of this is to patrons living along the rural free delivery routes who have telephones. They may order such stamps affixed to their important letters with the assurance that the obliging postmaster will open it and read the contents to them over the telephone, saving them a trip to town and at the same time causing the letter, under those conditions, to be even better than one with the ordinary special delivery stamp affixed. Affixing this "please read me" stamp to the wrong letter may also lead to distressing incidents, but to those living away out in the country where it would be impossible to get a letter of importance to them for some hours this method of mail by telephone will be, it is expected, hailed with appreciation. The plan is to send the letters along, of course, by the customary method, after they have been read to the addressee.

Souvenir Rail

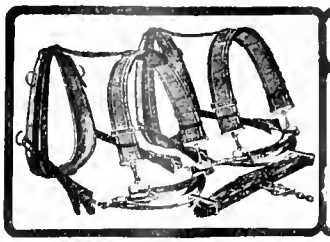
Charles E. Dean has a piece of the rail of the first railroad which was laid in Connecticut through his native village, Falls Village in 1841. It is one of the old fashioned kind which was bolted down on a timber. He expects to cut the piece in souvenirs. This rail was picked up on his farm in the town of Canaan, where it was thrown when replaced by a more approved kind of rail.

Pomological Meeting

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Connecticut Pomological society will be held in Unity hall, Hartford, February 2 and 3.

Old Resident of Warehouse Point

Stephen Clark, an old resident of Warehouse Point, died Jan. 18, from the effects of a paralytic shock sustained Jan. 12. The shock paralyzed his right side and deprived him of speech and reason. The latter he only partially regained a short time previous to his death. The deceased was 81 years of age and was born in Walpole, N. H. When quite young he was taken to Shrewsbury, Vt., where he remained until he moved to Warehouse Point in 1846.



Baker's Traceless Harness

This harness is particularly valuable to tobacco growers, both in the cultivation of open and cloth covered fields. Owing to the absence of whiffletrees and traces, closer work can be done with teams everywhere. It is the farmer's "Handy Harness," saves labor, and makes farm work easier. Invaluable to every fruit grower, orchardist and lumberman. Endorsed by users everywhere. Write to-day for free catalogue.

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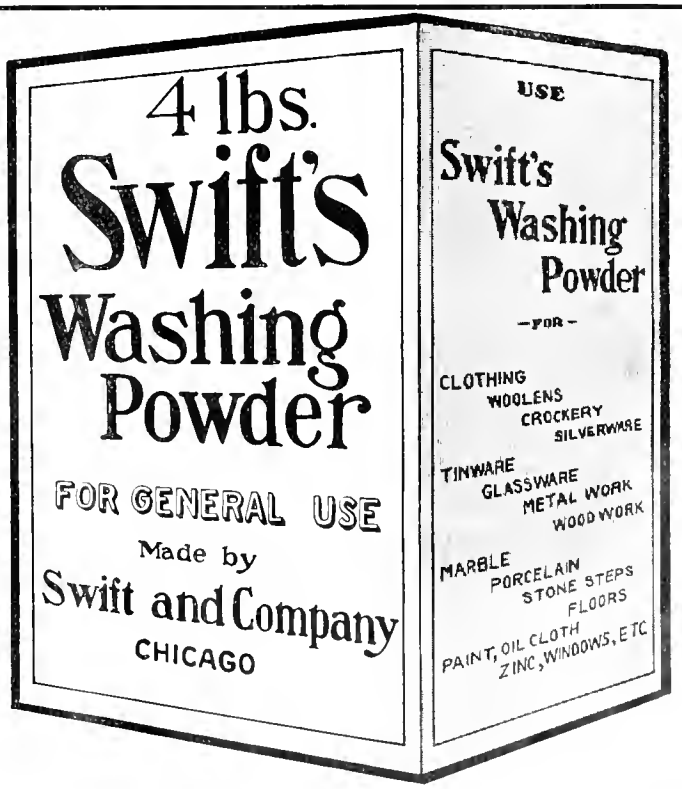

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Tobacco Seed Selection

By A. D. Shamel. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(*Continued from page 1*)

leaf is undesirable because the wrappers will have a coarse rough appearance. Frequently such wrappers have undesirable flavor and aroma and lack grain and life. In such leaves the veins are usually large, reducing the possible number of wrappers per leaf. Too thin leaves are equally undesirable because when wrapped on cigars they are likely to break. The matter of color is of first importance, because the color in large part determines the appearance of the wrapper and the appearance of the cigar determines in part the sale.

There is distinct differences in the thickness of leaves in different plants in the field. On all of the fields, plants with thick coarse leaves were found growing beside plants with thin papery leaves, and plants with leaves having the desirable thickness. The difference in color was especially marked. All shades from light yellow to deep green, were found growing side by side under similar conditions. There is frequently an unusual change of color in the plants during the growing season. It is not possible to state the reason for this change. There is no question, however, but that it is necessary in the selection of seed plants to study the plants from the earliest stage of growth until the leaves are fermented in order to be able to select those plants having the most desirable color. This point also holds true in the case of the thickness of leaves.

The possibilities of securing an improved type as regards color and thickness of leaves, by the selection of seed from desirable plants may be compared with what has been accomplished in the improvement of corn and cotton. In the case of corn, it has been found that by the selection of seed ears having a higher per cent. of protein in their composition, the average per cent. in the crop had been gradually increased. In the same way the per cent. of oil and starch has been increased in the crop by selection of seed ears with the highest per cent. of these elements of composition. In the case of cotton, the length and strength of fiber has been increased by selection of seed from plants producing the longest and strongest fiber.

The cost of growing the crop is increased by the work of suckering. In an examination of different varieties of tobacco, there was found a small proportion of plants without suckers. The production of suckers is undoubtedly indirectly detrimental to the leaf. If it is possible to control or reduce their development by selecting seed from plants free from suckers, it will mean a considerable reduction of cost in growing the crop as well as the saving of the plant's energy of growth for the development of leaves. Variation was found, not only in numbers of suckers on the plant, but in their size. On some plants the suckers were very large, especially on the plants having many suckers, while other plants had few and small suckers. It seems probable that the growth of suckers may be cultivated by seed from suckerless plants.

An important difference was found in the time of ripening of the leaves on the same plant and on different plants. Some of the plants in the fields were ready for priming or cutting a week before others. This variation in maturity is especially important in that it suggests the possibility of securing earlier strains by the selection of seed from the earliest maturing plants. In other crops such selections have been made with the result that earlier strains have been developed.

Tobacco plants, vary in the production of seed. Some plants produce a large number of pods, filled with heavy seed. Others produce a few pods which are in some cases filled with light seed. The weight of seed does not vary with the number of pods, as it was found as nearly as could be determined by general observation, that the plant producing the largest number of seed pods, was usually the poorest plant and the pods were frequently not fully filled with seed.

The strength and elasticity of the leaves varies especially as between different plants. It is probable that on the same plant the leaves are comparatively uniform in strength as well as other characteristics, at least more so than as between different plants. The strength and elasticity is usually considered to depend upon the amount of gum, in that a lack of gum is thought to indicate a lack of elasticity and strength. The amount of gum varies between different plants in the same field, some plants having an excess while others lack a sufficient supply.

No two tobacco plants are alike. In fact they seem to be more unlike than plants of other crops. The variations are most striking and seem to be universal in all varieties. Therefore the opportunity for selection is certainly very great. In the foregoing discussion attention has been called to differences between individual plants, which must be distinguished from another more striking and important form of variation. In the examination of the tobacco fields, plants were found of totally different type than the type of the variety or any variety grown in Connecticut. These variations or mutations were more frequent in crops raised from newly imported seed, than in the crops of the native varieties. However, they were found in all varieties and in all fields. This tendency to break the type, is a matter of general experience among growers.

A notable instance in the production of a valuable variety from such variations is the case of the origin of the white burley in 1864 by George Webb in Brown County, Ohio. Mr. Webb noticed the variation in type in the young plants in the seed-bed, and set out the whitish cream-colored plants with the rest of his crop. He found that they retained their rich cream color and were of very early maturity. From the seed of these plants the White Burley type was propagated. It is probable that many of our common varieties were developed by similar selections of new types of seed plants, but careful investigation into their history is necessary before

are those that reach just the class of people to whom you want to sell your goods.

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Always in the market for old Tobacco if well assorted and packed. ⌀ Havana Seed Wrappers a specialty, assorted and sized into thirty-two grades. . . . . .

definite statements to this effect can be made.

The seed for a crop should be produced in the region where the crop is grown. It is sometimes necessary to secure breeding stock from foreign sources. If the general crops of a region show evidences of having run out, and improved strains are developed in other sections, it may prove advisable to secure the improved seed stock rather than spend many years in the breeding and selection of the native varieties. Tobacco is one of the best illustrations of this principle of breeding. The directly imported Sumatra and Cuban varieties in the Connecticut Valley show greater individual variation, and diversity of type, that the strains which have been grown there for one or more years. In one field of Cuban tobacco last season, part of the field was grown from seed direct from Cuba, while the remainder of the field was grown from seed produced in the Connecticut Valley the previous year, the original seed having come from Cuba.

The difference in uniformity of plants in the two fields was most striking. For instance in the field from fresh Cuban seed, about one-third of the plants were of the so-called freak type, while in the field from Connecticut seed there was not more than one-twentieth of plants of this freak type. The freak plants were small, branching, and produced very small almost worthless leaves. They flower from two to three weeks earlier than the desirable plants, and produce a large amount of seed. They are evidently reversions of some earlier unimproved types of tobacco. A careful comparison of the crop from the freshly imported seed, with the crop from the Connecticut seed, led to the conclusion that the crop from the imported seed was most variable.

A better illustration of this point is found in the case of the Sumatra variety. In a field of the Connecticut Valley last season, there were plants grown from seed direct from Sumatra, plants from seed grown in Connecticut the previous year, and plants from seed grown for two years in the Connecticut Valley. The amount of variation in the crops was about in proportion to the number of years the strains had been grown in Connecticut. The plants from directly imported seed were the most variable, while the plants from the Connecticut seed were the least variable as between individual plants, and were of the most uniform and constant type.

It is matter of universal experience among growers that when fresh seed is introduced into any region, the type breaks up and the plants are extremely variable. After the type has been grown in this region for several years it gradually becomes more uniform and constant. The statement is frequently made that the variety no matter how different from the native varieties, in a few years assumes the type of the native varieties. The reason given for this condition is the influence of soil and climate on the tobacco plants. However, our observations lead us to believe that the change in type is due for the most part to the crossing of the imported varieties with the native varieties. This crossing is probably accomplished by the transfer of pollen from one variety to the other by bees, or insects of some character, an abundance of which were found in the flowers on all of the outdoor tobacco plants examined last season. There is every reason to believe that by preventing cross fertilization, and by careful seed selection after the type of a variety of tobacco has become acclimated, it may be maintained in a uniform condition.

(*Concluded in March Grower*)

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(Signed) OLDS & WHIPPLE.

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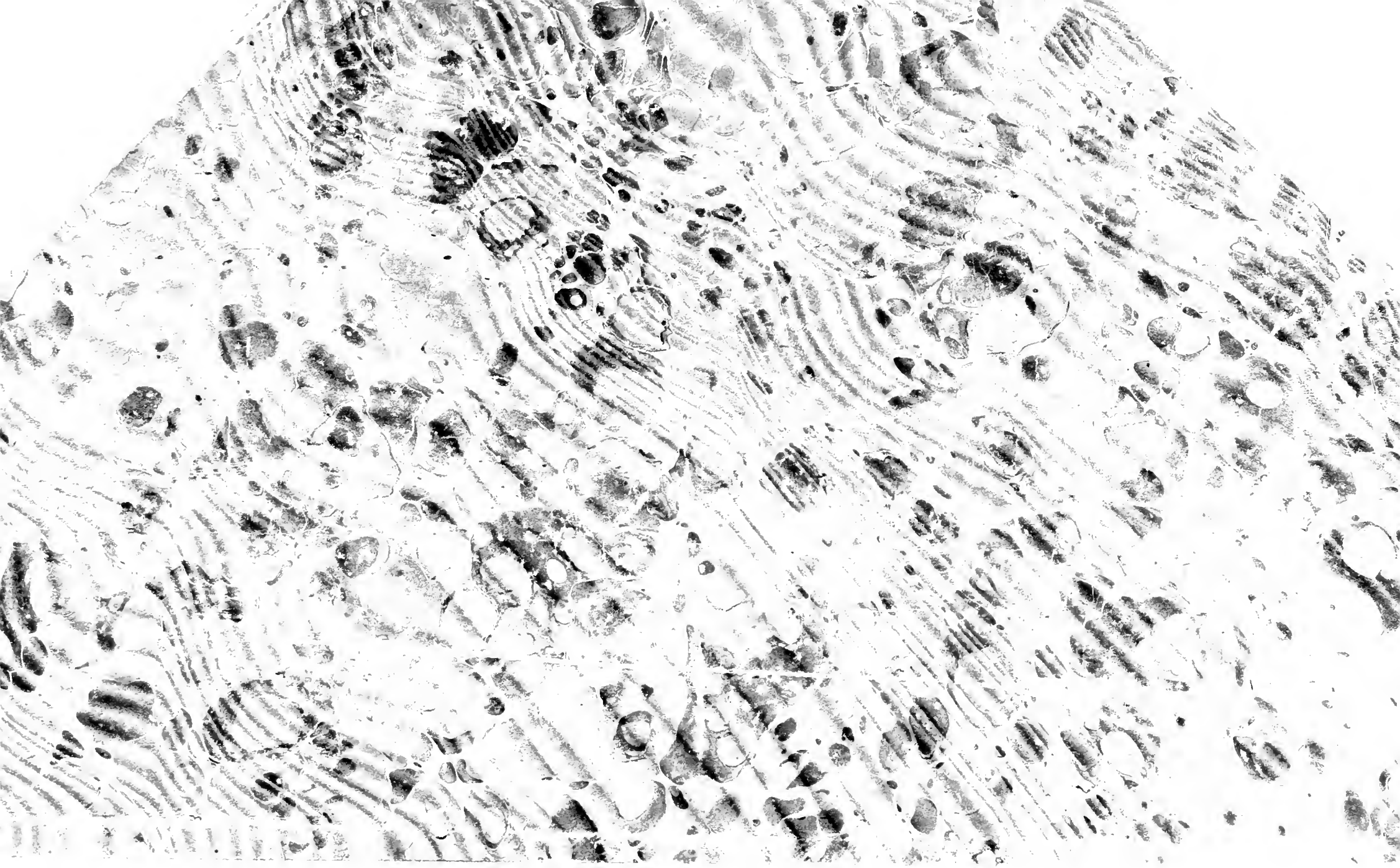
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